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AT'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 11-9 (52-48). Tomorrow 9-4 (48-39). day's temp 14-8 (57-46). LONDON: Dry. 10-4 (50-39). Tomorrow bright. Yesterday's 11-8 (52-46). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Temp. 17-5 (63-41). NEW YORK: Sunny. 4 —; (39-20). Yesterday's temp. 15-9

DITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria ..... 10 S. | Lebanon £1.00
Belgium ..... 18 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ... 18 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 3 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 2 Dr.
Eire ..... 11 P. | Netherlands ... 1.25 Flor.
Finland ..... 2 F.M. | Nigeria ..... 45 K.
France ..... 2 F. | Norway ..... 2.75 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1.20 D.M. | Portugal ..... 10 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 10 P. | Spain ..... 25 Ptas.
Greece ..... 15 Drs. | Sweden ..... 2.25 S.Kr.
India ..... Rs. 4.50 | Switzerland ... 1.50 S.Fr.
Iran ..... 20 Rials | Turkey T.27
Italy ..... 250 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) 50.75
Israel ..... T.£ 2.40 | Yugoslavia ..... 7.50 D.

ecision n Nixon apes Is ispended

SHINGTON, Jan. 31 (IHT). ederal judge ruled today that J.S. government, not Richard n, owns the presidential rs and tapes of the Nixon nistration. But hours later, ppeals court suspended the

e U.S. Court of Appeals the order of District Judge les Richey was stayed "to rve the status quo."

unusual Saturday hearing scheduled tomorrow.

anwhile, former special e House counsel Charles n was ordered freed from n today after serving almost months of a one-to-three- prison term.

e stay was the last act of a ising day in which Judge ey issued his ruling almost ltaneously with an appeals suggestion that he combine al cases concerning the Nixon rs and tapes before deciding ownership issue.

ormer President Nixon's of ownership is... repug- to the very nature of the of president," Judge Richey in his ruling.

uphold the claim, Judge ey said, would be to place Nixon above the law "as well cognize that he may assert ht to the products of the of- which would be to compare to a monarch.

his the court cannot do," he

e judge issued a summary ment denying all of Mr. n's claims to ownership of tapes and to millions of ments accumulated during presidency. A finding for Nixon, Judge Richey said, d have ignored the general ciple of law that materials arated by a public official ng to the government.

hile keeping the Nixon records he possession of the govern- , the judge declared them of bounds for unlimited lic access through the Free- of Information Act.

accordance with legislation ed in December, the govern- t's General Services Admin- tion is drawing up regula-



Judge Charles Richey

tions under which the documents will be available to newsmen, historians and other scholars.

The Richey decision would have nullified a Sept. 7, 1974, agreement between Mr. Nixon and the Ford administration under which the former President was to have partial access to his records and control of them.

"There is no precedent which compels the finding that the presidential materials and tapes are the personal property of former President Nixon," Judge Richey said.

He said that Mr. Nixon's "broad assertion of ownership to approximately 42 million items of materials must be rejected because it would undermine the continuity of the office of the president."

However, the judge acknowledged that Mr. Nixon may still have a personal right of privacy to portions of the tapes and documents.

Under the September agreement, the records of the Nixon era were to be stored in a facility near the former president's estate in San Clemente, Calif.

Leon Jaworski, then the special Watergate prosecutor, objected to the agreement, saying he feared that there would be insufficient access to Mr. Nixon's papers needed for various prosecutions.

White House counsel Philip Buchen subsequently agreed to give the special prosecutor's office temporary veto power over any movement of the papers or tapes to San Clemente.

On Oct. 17, Mr. Nixon sued the GSA and the White House, seeking a court order to compel the government to prevent access to the tapes unless it was authorized by Mr. Nixon.

Chinese Plan to Buy Wheat in Australia

MELBOURNE, Jan. 31 (AP).—China, which canceled a big wheat purchase from the United States, is going to buy a bigger shipment of wheat from Australia at a slightly lower price, the Australian Wheat Board announced today.

The board said that the $157-million deal for 36 million bushels would be Australia's largest wheat sale to China. Last year, Australia sold $150 million worth of wheat to Peking.

The wheat is to be shipped in April and March, 1976.

On Monday, Cook Industries, Inc., of the United States, announced that China had canceled orders with it for 22 million bushels of wheat. This is about two-thirds of the American wheat which Peking sought for shipment through mid-1976.

China also buys wheat from Argentina and Canada.

The canceled American deal, made early last year, was for $4.40 a bushel compared to the price of $4.27 a bushel for the Australian wheat. The price of wheat has dropped in the last year. Yesterday, the grain's March futures was $3.88 on the Chicago Commodities Market.

Estimates Stand

Meanwhile, in Washington, the Agriculture Department said yesterday that recent cancellations of wheat orders by China and the Soviet Union will not depress earlier estimates of total U.S. wheat exports of 1.1 billion bushels by next summer.

Moreover, the department said, "early indications suggest that U.S. wheat farmers may be setting the stage for the third consecutive record wheat harvest" this year.

The department formally acknowledged China's cancellation of wheat contracts. But the Soviet Union's decision to forego purchasing 3.7 million bushels was not reflected in the department's reports.

Talks Reported

Another wheat purchase of the same amount by the Soviet Union reportedly still is under negotiation.

In appraising the wheat situation, the department's Outlook and Situation Board said that a larger wheat acreage "and average weather could produce a 1975 crop of more than 2 billion bushels." Last year's harvest, a record, was 1.8 billion bushels but that was much smaller than the department initially had expected.

At the same time, the department said that South Vietnam will get 50,000 metric tons of U.S. wheat valued at $8 million in a new 40-year credit package under the Food for Peace program.



United Press International.

PROTECTION — Soldiers with umbrellas escort President Ford and Prime Minister Harold Wilson to Mr. Wilson's car after talks at the White House on Friday.

Wilson Endorses U.S. Policy on Middle East

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP).—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson today emphatically endorsed the efforts of the United States to bring about a peaceful solution of the Middle East problem.

Mr. Wilson said that his government "fully supports the step-by-step approach of Dr. [Secretary of State Henry] Kissinger and we shall continue to do so."

The British leader made this statement to an audience at the National Press Club.

He said that the Middle East was the primary topic of discussions he had had with President Ford earlier today.

He stated that he expects to discuss the same problem when he visits Moscow in the near future "and we shall do everything we can to help."

'Very Relaxed'

Mr. Wilson said his two days of talks with the President were "very relaxed." "We had remarkable discussions," he said. "We do not have to convince each other on principles. We can be thoroughly practical and there was not one point on which we disagreed."

He said that Mr. Kissinger's hint that the United States might go to war if it felt it were being strangled was "misunderstood and sensationalized."

No one thinks about going to war to reduce prices but, Mr. Wilson added "in a situation when one is indeed strangled, such acts

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Oslo Halting Immigration

OSLO, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—Norway will ban immigration for a year starting tomorrow, the Labor Ministry said today.

The move is aimed at giving Norway a chance to improve conditions for existing and prospective migrants, a statement said.

Some groups will be exempted from the immigration ban. These include all citizens of Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Iceland, crewmen and experts on oil-drilling platforms, foreign seamen on Norwegian ships and workers coming to Norway for a maximum of three months.

Names General to High Post

Giscard Drops 2 Ministers In His First Cabinet Shuffle

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Jan. 31 (WP).—In his first government shuffle since assuming office nine months ago, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing fired two ministers and named a professional soldier as deputy defense minister.

Gen. Marcel Bigeard, 68, became the first career officer named deputy defense minister since the late Brig. Gen. Charles de Gaulle served in a similar capacity in June, 1940.

Former Gaullist minister Yvon Bourges was named to the Defense Ministry, replacing Gaullist Jacques Soufflet, whose brief ministerial career was marred by repeated revolts by draftees protesting the unchanging world of traditional French military life.

Longest Postal Strike

Aymar Achille-Fould, a former Centrist minister, returned to government as secretary of state for telecommunications, replacing Pierre Lelong who has been considered to have had a role in prolonging the longest postal strike in French history. The six-week stoppage, which cost French business millions of dollars in damages, theoretically ended early in December but postal service has yet to return to its pre-strike efficiency.

In another change, Norbert Segard was promoted from deputy to full minister for foreign trade. The promotion was in recognition of his record in increasing French sales abroad, especially with oil-rich countries where he has profited from France's pro-Arab policy.

Jean-François Deniau, a former Common Market commissioner, was named deputy agricultural minister in recognition of his technical knowledge, crucial in the forthcoming fight to increase Common Market food prices as demanded by French farmers.

The biggest surprise was Gen. Bigeard's promotion. He was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Russia Asks Port In Portugal for Its Fishing Fleet

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, Jan. 31 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has undertaken a major diplomatic and strategic move against Western security by making an urgent request for port facilities in Portugal for its Atlantic fishing fleet, according to official Portuguese sources.

The Soviet request was made last week, it was learned today, at a time when it seemed that the trend of Portuguese politics appeared to be moving in favor of the Communist party and when, consequently, the request would be well received. The request was transmitted directly to the fisheries department of the Ministry of Economy, then to the Interministerial Commission on Soviet Relations, which comes under Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves. A treaty was reported to be in preparation but, because of its political and strategic implications, it is expected to meet strong opposition in the Cabinet.

A Major Breach

Soviet fishing boats operating in the Atlantic have long been suspected by officials of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, of which Portugal is a member, of having sophisticated espionage facilities. For Portugal to accept berthing facilities here would, in the view of some Portuguese officials, constitute a major breach of NATO security on the approaches to the Mediterranean and in the South Atlantic.

The site of the fishing base was still under consideration. One possibility was the small port of Figueira da Foz, 150 miles north of Lisbon. Just outside Lisbon, in Oeiras, is the headquarters of the Iberian Atlantic area of NATO.

Officially, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said it could not speak about matters that were the concern of the Interministerial Commission. The commission includes Alvaro Cunhal, secretary-general of the Portuguese Communist party and minister without portfolio, and Foreign Minister Mario Soares, secretary-general of the Socialist party.

In the last two weeks, the two men have engaged in open political warfare, with Premier Gonçalves taking Mr. Cunhal's side, as a result of a successful Communist move to assume control over Portugal's labor unions.

Warnings Given

The move, establishing a single labor confederation, was approved last week by the government and ever since the Socialists have been warning of an anti-democratic upsurge by the Communists that could lead to a dictatorship and possible civil war.

The Soviet move came to light at the moment when a leftist campaign, both in Portugal and abroad, was being mounted against NATO and the United States as a result of NATO naval maneuvers, called Locked Gate, that began off Portugal Wednesday. The maneuvers were being carried out by naval units of Portugal, the United States, West Germany, the Netherlands, Britain and France. They related to Western action against hostile submarines.

As NATO's 29 surface ships and 6 submarines deployed off the coast, allied sources said a Soviet fishing trawler had moved into the area and appeared to be observing the exercises.

Power Struggle

Meanwhile, a power struggle between leftists and moderates here has taken on international dimensions. The United States, strongly opposed to a leftist takeover, has thrown its support to moderate forces that it hopes will keep Portugal in the Western camp.

The foreign minister said today

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Lisbon Troops Move to Halt Illicit Rallies

Leftists Curbed In Two Protests

LISBON, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—Hundreds of troops backed by armored cars sealed off two large sections of central Lisbon tonight to try to prevent two extreme leftist groups from holding demonstrations in defiance of a military ban.

The soldiers, armed with machine guns, eased a crowd of several hundred leftists out of Rossio Square without violence. Some shouted "Portuguese imperialists" at the troops.

A procession of about 150 members of the Maoist Movement for the Reorganization of the Proletarian Party (MRPP) marched up the nearby Avenida de Liberdade, which was blocked off to traffic.

Cordons of Troops

The demonstrators skirted several cordons of troops, and police allowed them to pass, heading them away from Rossio Square.

About a hundred other demonstrators with red flags appeared for another rally planned by the Movement of the Socialist Left (MES) at Entre Campos Square. But troops also cordoned off this group. There were no reports of violence.

The MRPP said today that its demonstration was a "popular and patriotic" protest against current NATO naval maneuvers off Portugal.

The MRPP marchers later distributed leaflets calling for a "popular government" and accusing the Armed Forces Movement of bowing to "Yankee imperialism."

Huge traffic jams built up throughout the city as workers made their way home, avoiding the roadblocks.

Both the Socialists and the Communists yesterday canceled planned demonstrations after the Armed Forces Movement, which runs Portugal, spoke out against the plans.

The Armed Forces Movement had made it clear that all public demonstrations were banned and warned that it would take all necessary precautions to maintain order.

The higher council of the Armed Forces Movement, headed by president Francisco da Costa Gomes, had prohibited all demonstrations scheduled for today on the grounds that reactionary forces might take advantage.

Serious Tension

Riots in Oporto last weekend, in which leftists wrecked a congress of the Socialist Democratic Center party, a center-right party, have created serious political tension.

The Socialists and Communists, deeply split within the government coalition over a trade union law and democratic liberties, both complied with the military ban when they called off their rival demonstrations.

Early tonight, several hundred chanting leftists were seen heading for the São Bento government palace. But the palace was cordoned off by soldiers with armored cars, as was the U.S. Embassy.

ying to Work Out the Details

ALT Delegates Begin Talks o Finish Vladivostok Pact

NEVA, Jan. 31 (Reuters).— United States and the Soviet n today reopened negotia- here for a new, 10-year ement limiting the number eir nuclear offensive weapons greed to an unprecedented rday session tomorrow.

nference sources announced rrow's session after today's inute talks by the chief U.S. tiator, Ambassador-at-Large is Johnson, and the head of Soviet delegation, Deputy ign Minister Vladimir yonov.

other delegation members present at today's negotia- but the full six-man nego- ng teams will participate in rrow's plenary session, which be held at the Soviet diplo- ic mission, the sources said.

e Strategic Arms Limitation s are secret and neither side losed details of the substance oday's discussions, also held he Soviet mission.

Schedule Is Goal

t Mr. Johnson had told men earlier that he wanted range with M. Semyonov a ing schedule for the negotia- s that have now been resum- following the SALT talks' ournment before the U.S.- let summit session of Novem-

he negotiators' task is to work technical details for a visional accord approved by sident Ford and the Soviet munist party leader, Leonid zhnev, at their November mit conference in Vladi- ok.

hat tentative accord limits h country to 2,400 intercon- ntal weapons—missiles and tegic bombers—and allows m to equip 1,320 of the mis- s with multiple warheads able nit different, widely separated rets.

lthough agreement has been ched on the number of pons, the delegations here have to draw up the rules erning the accord. A Wash- ton source said yesterday that could pose serious, sub- ntive difficulties.

bservers here saw the decision meet tomorrow—in the first urday session since this second se of the SALT talks opened e in November, 1972—as an ication that each team wants to show an intention to seek progress on the issues without delay.

Observers said that the delegation chiefs also wanted to demonstrate that recent setbacks in other U.S.-Soviet relations need not impede the SALT negotiations.

Among the issues facing Mr. Johnson and Mr. Semyonov is the problem of defining what types of missiles come under the agreement, what restraints will be necessary, how to identify missiles with multiple warheads and how to make sure that each nation is honoring an accord.

Other problems are the status of weapons fired from movable ground platforms or from aircraft in flight, and whether the Soviet Union's new long-range supersonic Backfire bomber, and a new U.S. short-range Cruise missile, powered by jet engines instead of rocket motors, are covered by the agreement.

The SALT-1 talks led to a May, 1972, accord that limited the numbers of missiles but not bombers, allowed each nation two anti-missile missile sites and outlawed the construction of new missile silos.

Eritrea Rebels Launch Series of Attacks

From Wire Dispatches

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 31.—Eritrean insurgents armed with mortars and bazookas attacked three Ethiopian military installations for two hours tonight in the provincial capital of Asmara, according to reports reaching here.

Several persons were killed and at least a dozen were injured, sources said.

The assault was a major escalation of the Eritrean insurgents' 12-year-old war for independence. Observers said that it could mark the start of a long-expected showdown between the five-month-old military government in Addis Ababa and two rebel groups, the Eritrean Liberation Front and the Popular Liberation Front.

The Provisional Military Council, which overthrew Emperor Haile Selassie in September and has decreed a Socialist course for the nation, declared Wednesday that it was preparing for an all-out fight with the Moslem and Marxist guerrillas. It said that it was abandoning a policy of restraint and would seek to eliminate the rebels.

Today, the ruling council formed a Joint Emergency Military Command, with jurisdiction over all the armed forces, to deal with the guerrillas.

Witnesses said that in tonight's fighting guerrillas fired from balconies in downtown Asmara at a navy headquarters separated by a wall from the U.S. Consulate.

Another assault was mounted against a base which is the 2d Army Division's headquarters, in Kagnew, less than two miles from the center of Asmara.

The base is the site of a U.S. communications installation. More than 30 Americans—including children—had been watching movies at a social club in the U.S. sector of the base. They

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Less U.S. Food Aid Is Found Going to the Countries Needing It Most

Draft of Government Report Shows Curtailment of Free Programs

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (WP).—Less than half the food that the United States gave away abroad between July and September went to countries hardest hit by the global food crisis, according to government statistics.

Preliminary figures also indicate that the pattern continued in the final three months of 1974 as the United States continued to direct a substantial amount of free food to such countries as South Vietnam, South Korea, Egypt, Jordan and Chile.

In the last half of 1974, the United States spent more money on free food for those countries than for Bangladesh, although Bangladesh was a major receiver of credits to buy U.S. food on easy terms.

The figures on U.S. food donations were made available as the General Accounting Office—Congress's fiscal watchdog—circulated a draft report indicating that there have been major disruptions in the food program in the last two years.

The GAO draft study says that the agency believes the program should be "examined by the Congress and the administration."

Among the highlights of the GAO's findings were the following:

• As a result of a shortage of commodities for donations in 1973 and 1974, 26 feeding programs in 23 countries were ended ahead of schedule and "significant reductions were made in most of the remaining programs."

• The number of persons receiving free U.S. food dropped from 74 million to 55 million between 1973 and 1974.

• At the end of the fiscal year 1974, the donation program totaled 3 billion pounds of commodities—a little more than half of the average for the preceding 13 years.

• Between June and September, 1973, purchases of food for the donation program were halted completely, causing uncertainty and confusion among the volunteer agencies that distribute the food abroad.

In the first six months of this fiscal year, the United States shipped 852 million pounds of free commodities abroad, compared with 821 million pounds at this time a year ago.

In the previous fiscal year, 54 per cent of the value of the donations went to the 32 countries on the United Nations list of countries hardest hit by the food crisis and inflation. In the June-to-September period last year, this share was down to about 45 per cent.

India is still the largest receiver of food donations, with $67 million in fiscal 1974.

The food donations go to schoolchildren, pregnant women, nursing mothers, workers on development projects and refugees in more than 70 countries.

These donations represent one of two components in the U.S. food aid program. The other is dollar credits to foreign governments for food buying in the United States. These credits, which account for more than three-quarters of the funds appropriated for food aid, often go to countries in which the United States has a political or military interest, officials concede.

By contrast, they assert that the donations are purely humanitarian and nonpolitical.

Officials said that free food shipments to the Middle East had picked up in the last six months. Egypt received 21 million pounds, valued at $2.8 million. Bangladesh received 7 million pounds of the commodities valued at $540,000.

U.S. officials maintain that the reason for this imbalance is that relief agencies and the Bangladesh government are not set up to distribute free food under requirements set by the United States. Therefore, they say, the emphasis is on allocating Bangladesh long-term, low-interest credits.

About $350 million is earmarked for food donations in this fiscal year, out of a total $1.3 billion to $1.5 billion to be spent for food aid.

In a television interview Jan. 16, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger asserted that the vast majority of U.S. food aid was humanitarian.

According to figures made available by the Department of Agriculture, the donation program—the purely humanitarian component—is running at about the same level of tonnage as a year ago.

Japan Bars Plan For Soviet Treaty

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said yesterday that Japan had rejected a proposal to conclude a friendship and goodwill treaty with the Soviet Union.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko made the proposal during talks between the two foreign ministers in Moscow on Jan. 18. Mr. Miyazawa told a parliamentary committee that the proposal was inappropriate until a Japan-Soviet peace treaty is signed.

Japan maintains that an unresolved territorial issue concerning four north Pacific islands, which Russia seized from Japan at the end of World War II, must be resolved—and the islands returned to Japan—before a peace treaty can be signed.

A Week After Change

Bengalis Remain Skeptical Of New Form of Government

By Kasturi Rangan

DACCA, Jan. 31. (NYT).—The change-over to a presidential form of government and the establishment of a new administration have stirred uneasiness and distrust among some Bengalis and diplomats.

Although the constitutional change announced in Parliament a week ago was predictably applauded by newspapers and has aroused expectations among the people, independent opinion is by and large skeptical.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, who assumed absolute authority as president, said the change marked the beginning of "a second revolution" that he promised would result in economic self-sufficiency, better administration and the elimination of corruption and other ills.

However, his first action, the choice of a cabinet, did not reflect any change in administration or governing style. The entire old team, in power during three years of economic deterioration, is retained, with Home Minister Mansur Ali as Prime Minister.

An Anti-Climax

"It has come as an anti-climax," conceded Enayutallah Khan, editor of the radical magazine Holiday, who was among the first to welcome drastic change. "All of us were expecting a big shake-up."

Mr. Khan had said that Sheikh Mujib, leader of the independence struggle against Pakistan, had been absolved of blame with the people around him accused of poor administration, corruption and incompetence. "Now that he has given the team only an advisory role, Sheikh Mujib will have to take the entire blame for any further failure of the government," Mr. Khan added.

Under the new system, the party's influence is largely eliminated. Sheikh Mujib is authorized to declare a one-party state, which will enable him to weed out undesirable leaders and deny them access to the administration.

There is hardly any attempt to discuss the larger implications of the concentration of unlimited power in one man. Diplomats likened the planned one-party system to that in Burma and some African nations.

Parliamentary democracy has ended. Although a parliament will be elected, the new constitution authorizes the president to form "a national party," membership in which will be necessary to sit in Parliament or join the government.

Absolute Power

The president, who will be head of the party as well as the state, is given absolute power to run the country. Generally, Parliament will endorse executive decrees; it can legislate, but the president has veto power and can dissolve Parliament indefinitely.

Parliament can remove the president by a three-fourths vote only "for violating the constitution or grave misconduct" or on the ground of physical or mental incapacity.

House Panel Is Told Hanoi Shifts Troops

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (NYT).—The administration has begun an uphill battle in Congress for additional military aid for the Saigon government with a claim that North Vietnam was moving one and perhaps two more combat divisions into South Vietnam.

The suggestion by State and Defense Department officials was that North Vietnam might be getting into position for a major offensive, which South Vietnam would be unable to counter without additional military aid from the United States.

Until now, it had been the generally accepted appraisal within the administration that North Vietnam, while intensifying its military pressure, was not preparing for a large-scale, countrywide offensive like those in 1968 and 1972. In large measure, this appraisal rests on the fact that the Hanoi government had not committed any divisions in its strategic reserve in Laos and North Vietnam.

Confusing Factor

Defense and State Department officials told a House Appropriations subcommittee Wednesday that it remained the opinion within the administration that North Vietnam would not carry out a major offensive in the next six months. But, according to officials, the recent movement of divisions in North Vietnam's strategic reserve has thrown a new and still confusing factor into administrative calculations.

Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham, in an unusual public briefing on the military situation in Vietnam, testified that a North Vietnamese division had "moved out of Laos into South Vietnam." The division, which Pentagon officials identified as the 968th Division, began the movement about 10 days ago, he said.

In addition, Gen. Graham said that there was "tentative information" that two other divisions were moving from North Vietnam into South Vietnam.

Whatever North Vietnamese intentions, it was apparent that the report on movement of the divisions would become an important element in the administration's argument to prevail upon a reluctant Congress to provide $300 million in military assistance to South Vietnam in addition to the $700 million already approved.

Protest in New Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31 (AP).—An anti-Bangladesh demonstration was held in New Delhi yesterday, the first time since the former province of East Pakistan became independent with India's military backing in 1971.

Members of a rightist opposition political party paraded outside the Bangladesh High Commission, protesting the end of parliamentary rule in the nation and the assumption of authoritarian powers by Sheikh Mujib.

"Mujib—another Yahya," some protesters shouted, comparing Sheikh Mujib to former Pakistan President Yahya Khan, who was in power when Bangladesh became independent.

Thai Conservatives Approve Coalition With Democrats

By Fox Butterfield

BANGKOK, Jan. 31 (NYT).—Thailand's Democratic party took an important step toward resolving the country's political impasse yesterday when it received "conditional" agreement from two conservative parties to form a coalition government, a spokesman for the Democrats said.

The spokesman, Damrong Lathapipat, said the agreement, along with previous indications of support from two moderate parties, would give the coalition a majority of 149 in the 269-seat lower house of the National Assembly.

Mr. Damrong, however, cautioned that negotiations over the distribution of cabinet posts were still going on and that the agreement might break down.

No Majority

The impasse was created when no party won a majority in Sunday's election, the first since the ouster of the military government in October, 1973, and the freest from interference in the nation's history. In a country with little experience of political parties, 21 different parties won seats, 72, the largest number, going to the Democrats.

Ironically it appeared that pressure from Thailand's army had been a factor in bringing the two conservative parties together with the Democrats, who are considered moderates and were for many years the nation's only opposition to a succession of military regimes.

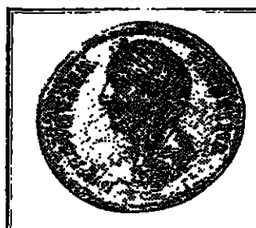
There have been fears that the army, which dominated Thai politics since the end of absolute monarchy in 1932, might find the confusion created by the election a convenient pretext to take over the government again. But Mr. Damrong said he believed the army wanted to avoid government responsibility and was, therefore, pushing for a civilian regime as soon as possible.

Conservative Parties

The two conservative parties that are prepared to join a coalition with the Democrats are the Thai Nation party, which won 28 seats, the third largest number, and the Social Agrarians, who won 19.

Despite the difference in label of conservative and moderate between those two parties and the Democrats, there are few real ideological or policy disagreements between them. Both stand for continued close ties to the United States, maintenance of American air bases in Thailand and a free economy without government controls.

The two other moderate parties that have said they would support the Democrats are the Social Action party and the New Force party.



ANTI-INFLATION INVESTMENT

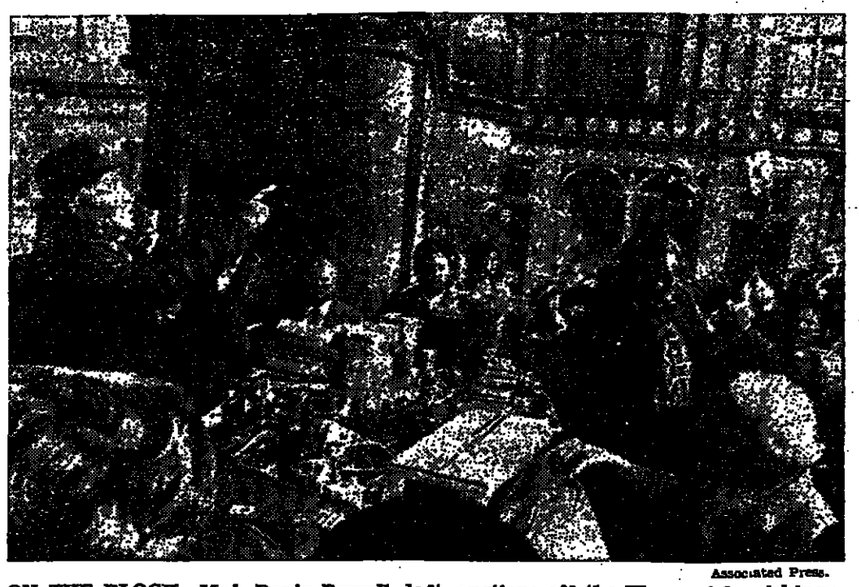
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Associated Press.

ON THE BLOCK—Maj. Denis Pursell, left, auctions off the Weavers' furnishings.

Couple Auction Possessions to Aid Hungry

SHREWSBURY, England, Jan. 31 (AP).— Mr. and Mrs. Alan Weaver settled down to life in an almost bare apartment today after auctioning practically all their worldly goods to aid hunger victims in Bangladesh.

It took the Weavers just over an hour to sell almost everything they had bought since they married two years ago. The auction took place yesterday in the main square of Shrewsbury, a town near the Welsh border.

A color television set costing £210 ($504) was sold for £120, a washing machine fetched £76 and their hi-fi went for £40.

The toughest thing for Mrs. Wendy Weaver, an 18-year-old store clerk and amateur painter, was seeing her four oil paintings go. They brought only £2.60.

When the auctioneer had disposed of the last of the 60 lots, £443.35 had been raised.

"Some people said we were crazy, but Alan and I know we have done the right thing. We hope other people follow our lead," Mrs. Weaver said.

Mr. Weaver, a 29-year-old salesman earning £30 a week, decided on the auction after seeing a TV program on Bangladesh.

The Weavers now have only a double bed, a carpet which could not be lifted, a few cooking utensils and a cup, saucer and plate each.

3 Angolan Guerrilla Groups Form a Provisional Regime

LUANDA, Angola, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The three guerrilla movements that fought a 14-year war against Portuguese colonial rule today officially formed a provisional government to lead Angola to independence.

A government spokesman said that no incidents were reported anywhere in the capital as the Portuguese formally handed over political power to the provisional government.

Earlier this month, the Portuguese government reached an agreement with the three groups on the formation of the power-sharing transitional government.

The agreement calls for the three movements to jointly rule this West African nation until a constituent assembly has been elected to write the constitution for future governments. Full independence will be granted Nov. 11.

Portuguese High Commissioner Antonio Da Silva Cardoso today formally handed over his powers, saying that the guerrillas earned the right to rule by their actions on the battlefield.

Information Minister Manuel Rui Monteiro of the Angolan Popular Liberation Movement (MPLA) replied that independence has opened the way for Portugal and Angola to have good relations as two free countries.

Anti-Imperialist

Mr. Monteiro said that the new government will be anti-imperialist and against neo-colonialism.

The MPLA, which has Soviet ties, shares the ministerial posts of the provisional government with the Angolan Liberation Front (FNLA) and the National Union for Angola's Total Independence (UNITA).

Angola was the last of Portugal's African territories to receive independence. The delay was caused by bickering between the three guerrilla movements, which frequently fought each other as fiercely as they fought the Portuguese.

Angola, with its reserves of oil, diamonds, iron ore and other minerals, ranks as potentially one of the richest nations in Africa.

None of the top leaders of the guerrilla movements attended today's ceremony. They plan to return to the country Feb. 4—the 14th anniversary of the start of the guerrilla war.

Wilson Backs Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

would be comparable to an act of blockade or war."

Mr. Wilson was optimistic about Britain becoming self-sufficient in energy in the 1980s. The oil from the North Sea will cover Britain's needs and beyond that there are still untapped gas and oil resources, he said. And in the 1980s Britain will have coal from recently discovered fields, he stated.

He acknowledged that "in the years immediately ahead it will be tough going."

In addition, the Prime Minister said that in the 1980s Britain will be in a position to help its allies with oil.

But he was cautious when asked whether he is satisfied with negotiations with the European Common Market on continued British membership. The original agreement, negotiated by the earlier Conservative government, contained conditions which were "unhelpful, unacceptable and some of them crippling," he said.

Renegotiations on Britain's contribution to the market's costs appeared to be satisfactory but "there are other problems still to be solved," he added.

Bombs Destroy 2 Tailor Shops in Central Belfast

BELFAST, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Bombs destroyed two tailor shops within Belfast's heavily guarded central shopping area today.

Police reported no injuries in either blast, both of which started fires and caused extensive damage to the two shops on Royal Avenue.

The blasts coincided with the start of a hunger strike by eight women outside Portlaoise jail in the Irish Republic where 16 Irish Republican Army prisoners have been on a monthlong fast.

One of the hunger strikers ended his fast today. He was the first of 17 IRA prisoners to break the fast. Another prisoner was moved to a military hospital in serious condition earlier this week.

The prisoners seek better conditions and status as political prisoners. The Irish government has refused, prompting the IRA to reply that there can be no cease-fire in Britain or Northern Ireland until the demands are met.

U.S. Banker in Algeria

ALGIERS, Jan. 31 (AP).—President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria met yesterday with David Rockefeller, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank. Mr. Rockefeller, on a tour of Arab states, said that relations between Algeria and the United States "are very good. I am optimistic that cooperation between the two countries will increase."

Elephant Seal Gives Rare View of Birth

SANTA CRUZ, Calif., Jan. 31 (AP).—Scientists said Tuesday that they had witnessed what they believed was the first birth of an elephant seal on the American mainland.

The baby seal, weighing 60 to 80 pounds, was born on a remote beach near here.

Jennifer Anderson, of the University of California at Santa Cruz, said that she and several colleagues set up camp on the beach in time to witness the birth and the strange dance-like motions of mother and baby that followed.

"They began a sort of dance, going round and round while the mother talked to the baby in low, sweet, guttural tones while the baby talked back," Miss Anderson said. She said it lasted about half an hour.

Russia Asks Fishing Port

(Continued from Page 1)

that, in the absence of other security arrangements in Europe and in view of the existence of the Warsaw Pact, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was necessary. The armed forces movement is also committed to maintain Portugal's present ties—at least until popular will, as expressed by elections, determines otherwise.

Shortly after a military coup overthrew the rightist, anti-Communist regime in April, Portugal re-established relations with the Soviet Union; a mission, officially estimated at about 35, was established here last summer. The mission is believed to be more than twice this number with persons not on the official diplomatic lists. It has operated discreetly, however, apart from the successful promotion of cultural visits by Soviet groups.

Bonn Panel Ends Spy Case Probe In Split Verdict

BONN, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—The parliamentary commission probing the Guenter Guillaume spy affair ended its investigation today, unable to agree on who was responsible for appointing the East German secret agent to a high government post.

Mr. Guillaume became the personal political assistant to Chancellor Willy Brandt, who resigned after Mr. Guillaume's arrest in May.

Walter Wallmann, the chairman of the commission, said the seven members were split along party lines and had agreed to produce two separate reports.

The three opposition Christian Democrats of the commission blamed the former head of the Chancellery, Horst Ehmke, and the head of the counterintelligence agency, Guenter Nollau, for employing Mr. Guillaume. They also blamed Mr. Brandt for taking no action after being warned of suspicions about his assistant.

The three Social Democrats on the commission and the one Free Democrat blamed organizational problems.

Leftists in Salerno Protest Volpe Visit

SALERNO, Italy, Jan. 31 (AP).—Police clashed with groups of young leftists demonstrating yesterday during a visit to this city south of Naples by U.S. Ambassador John Volpe. Two policemen were reported injured and three persons were arrested.

An estimated 250 youths shouting "NATO out of Italy" and "No to American bases" took to the streets shortly before Mr. Volpe arrived for a speech to the local Chamber of Commerce.

Arab Air Superiority Possible

Jet Sale to Egypt Could Tip Power Balanc

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (NYT).—U.S. analysts say that Israeli air superiority, a key element in the last two Middle East wars, may be jeopardized by Egypt's acquisition of French Mirage fighter-bombers and fighters.

The balance of air power between the Arabs and the Israelis could tip in favor of the Arabs, these sources said, when the aircraft ordered in Paris this week by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt are added to the Soviet MiG-21s in the Egyptian Air Force and the MiG-23s in the Syrian Air Force.

Reports on French television last night said that Mr. Sadat had ordered a total of 44 Mirages.

Israeli Preference

American analysts said they expected Israel to intensify its efforts to purchase an American fighter aircraft more modern than the Phantom F-4, now the main plane of the Israeli Air Force. The Israeli preference is for the United States Air Force's F-15 Eagle.

The F-15 is an air-superiority fighter, a plane that is intended to win control of the air over hostile fighters.

According to American experts as well as French sources in Paris, the French will deliver to Egypt 22 Mirage F-1E M53 air-superiority fighters, which at the moment are still in the development stage. This plane is lighter in weight than the F-15 and has less punch.

The sources said the French would also furnish the Egyptians with 22 Mirage F-1 9K50 fighter-bombers, a model already in service with the French Air Force.

Letter Drafted

According to American aviation sources, a "letter of offer" providing for the purchase by Israel of an unspecified number of U.S. high-performance fighters, either the F-15 or the Navy's F-14, has been drawn up by the U.S. government. Once approved by the State Department and by the Israeli government, the letter would represent a contract for the sale of fighter planes to Israel.

The State Department has not yet acted on the letter, the sources said. They said they believed that action on the letter would be used by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as a bargaining issue when he next visited the Arab countries and Israel, reportedly early next month.

He is expected to urge the Israelis to take the next step in military withdrawal in the Sinai Peninsula by retiring eastward beyond the Mitla and Gidi Passes and relinquishing the territory to the Egyptians. Possession of a modern American fighter, these sources contended, might ease Israeli fears that the abandonment of the passes would represent a serious disadvantage.

One of a Series

U.S. analysts commented that the French sale to Egypt was one of a series contributing to a gradual increase in Arab air power.

According to European sources, King Faisal of Saudi Arabia has arranged to buy 38 Mirage fighter-bombers from France and 25 helicopter gunships from Britain for delivery to Egypt. There are reports that Kuwait and Abu Dhabi are also buying Mirage fighter-bombers for Egypt.

The cumulative effect of such reinforcement of Egyptian air power, American analysts said, would more than balance Israeli overall military superiority in the future unless Israel obtained from the United States an advanced fighter designed to achieve air superiority.

In the 1967 and 1973 wars, Israel overcame an Arab advantage in numbers of tanks, guns and infantry by the flexible use of a qualitatively superior air force.

Strategic Balance

From the standpoint of strategic balance in the Middle East, the acquisition by Egypt of the Mirage F-1E fighter is considered more important than the purchase of the Mirage F-1 fighter-bomber.

The F-1E, on its fifth trial this month, attained a speed of Mach 2.05, or twice the speed of sound; and made a near subsonic run at a very low level. The outgoing French defense minister, Jacques Soufflet, has predicted that an operational F-1E will fly at Mach 2.5.

Cairo's purchase of the Mirage F-1E is not expected to be reflected in deployed air power until 1979, when, according to European sources, the first aircraft will be delivered to Egypt. In the interval, Egyptian pilots are to be trained on prototypes.

Both the F-1 fighter-bomber and the F-1E fighter are to be armed with the French Matra air-to-air missile, which the French contend is the most accurate now in service.

U.S. Reportedly Is Concerned That Israel Is Shifting Polic

TEL AVIV, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Official Israeli signs of misgiving about U. S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's step-by-step diplomatic approach to a Middle East peace have aroused concern in the U. S. State Department, newspaper reports said today.

Indirectly responding to the stories, carried by Haaretz and Davar, a government source in Jerusalem said Israel did not oppose general peace talks at the Geneva conference but only if "matters develop positively" before it reconvenes.

A Washington dispatch in Haaretz said Mr. Kissinger would be seeking clarifications about which approach the Israelis want to take when he visits Jerusalem. Israeli sources said they expected him to arrive Feb. 9 or 10.

Mr. Kissinger "has noted that the Israelis will have to decide whether they want Geneva or a policy of step-by-step," Haaretz said. "The latest Israeli expressions in favor of Geneva [illegible] embarrassed the American administration."

The reports in Haaretz and Davar referred to recent statements, especially those by Defense Minister Shimon Peres, which indicated a preference for striving toward general settlements with Egypt, Syria and Jordan.

"Kissinger believes that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin should himself with [Mr. Kissinger's] policy [of phased agreements] but he fears that pressures in the Cabinet will bring [illegible] a change of policy," Davar said.

"The State Department is worried about a weakening in support within Israel for continuing negotiations by stages between Israel and the Arab states," the newspaper said.

"We don't reject the Geneva conference and we don't reject the government source said, but matters develop positively, certainly Geneva has its place in the process of Arab-Israeli dialogue."

The Israeli source warned that the Arabs "shouldn't think that what can't be obtained in a dialogue before Geneva can be obtained in a multilateral dialogue like Geneva."

Meanwhile, the military command said it had repatriated 25 Lebanese civilians, 25 to 40 years of age, who were captured in raids across the border last month against suspected guerrilla hideouts.

Lebanon Border Truce

BEIRUT, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—UN truce observers have arranged a five-day truce on Lebanon's southeastern border, a UN spokesman said here.

Two persons, however, were injured by a mine explosion [illegible]—the second day of the truce—when they returned to [illegible] their homes.

A Lebanese spokesman said Lebanon sought the truce so that cars going to the village of Shouba would not be fired on from Syrian territory occupied by the Israelis.

Rebels Attack In Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

huddled in the club as machine-gun fire and grenade explosions rocked the army installation, a witness said. However, it was reported that no Americans were injured and that the group did not appear to be in immediate danger.

The third attack was against a fairgrounds between Asmara's airport and the city, in an area where 1,500 1st Army Division reinforcements from Addis Ababa were camped.

Curfew Imposed

Witnesses said that the shooting began at dusk and lasted for at least two hours, until about 9 p.m. Radio Asmara announced a 7 p.m.-7 a.m. curfew in the city—which is the capital of Eritrea Province and is 450 miles north of Addis Ababa.

Robert Perry, the deputy U.S. consul in Asmara, said by telephone that an evacuation of about 300 missionaries, businessmen and other Americans in the city would be considered tomorrow. The Americans include 11 U.S. Navy personnel and about 300 civilians at Kagnew, a former U.S. military communications station where Collins Radio of Texas continues to operate monitoring facilities.

Observers here in the capital said that Eritrean moderates had apparently failed in an attempt to get peace talks started in the province, which borders the Red Sea and contains Ethiopia's only seaports, along with much of its industry.

They said that Ethiopia's information minister, Michael Imru, reportedly was making little progress on a Middle East tour aimed at undercutting Arab support for the guerrillas. He was believed to be in Damascus.

Eritrean nationalists—who are said to have 17,000 men under arms against 15,000 Ethiopian Army troops and police in the area—contend that Addis Ababa has systematically drained the province's wealth since 1962, when Ethiopia annexed Eritrea. The former Italian colony had been federated with Ethiopia for 10 years.



Associated Press.

AFTER YOU—Alexis Johnson, U.S. ambassador at large, is invited by Vladimir Semyonov (right), Soviet deputy foreign minister, to enter the Soviet mission in Geneva Friday for discussion of some of the issues at the SALT negotiations.

Giscard Dro Two Ministe

(Continued from Page [illegible])

specifically entrusted with [illegible]ing out reforms in France's month military service and problems of career officers.

His nomination was welcomed by government and Socialist position spokesmen largely because the general is a firm believer in maintaining the creasingly controversal draft.

Melting-Pot Virtues

In France, compulsory military service is a political heritage the French Revolution, em with melting-pot virtues in otherwise rigidly class-r society. Many of Gen. Big military colleagues favor a the draft, which they judge costly and inefficient.

They favor concentrating smaller, professional army the goal of making the profitable use of France's military budget, which is less than 3 per cent of the national product.

Only the Communists criticized Gen. Bigeard's nomination because of his predomi role in the Algerian conflict, in today's context, Commu party Politburo member Laurent's charge that Gen. geard's nomination amounte "a visible attempt to milita the regime, was hardly con ing.

The government reshuffle place on the eve of impor meetings of two major Fr political parties, the Socia and the Independent Republi

French Socialis Hits Communis

PAU, France, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—France's reinvigor Socialist party opened its nary congress here today an attack against its Commu allies.

The attack by André La rère, mayor of Pau, who ope the biannual congress, sugg ed that the Socialist-Commu dispute now shaking leftist m would dominate the three-meeting here.

Mr. Labarrère told the d gates: "Any censure from c side our party is an inadmiss attack on our affairs."

The opening speech signa the desire of Socialist lea François Mitterrand and party mainstream to take a fi stand against continuing atta by the Communists, who cha that the Socialists are reap all the benefits from the left alliance and betraying the le common program.

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...Power

...Is Co...

...Shifting

...otest Movement Developing

...ean May Receive $100,000 ...n Lecture Tour of Colleges

By Bart Barnes and Ronald Taylor

'ASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (WP). ...ormer White House aide and ...tergate cover-up conspirator ...n Dean 3d will speak Sun... at the University of Virginia, ...ing his first appearance in ...ix-week college lecture tour ...ain to gross more than ...,000.

...ean's speech at the univer... in Charlottesville, Va., will be ... first since he was released ...n prison Jan. 8 after serving ... months of a one-to-four... sentence for conspiracy to ...ruct justice.

...ean will get $4,000 for Sun... 's speech, according to An... drew Purdle, a law student and chairman of the university's Speakers Bureau, sponsors of the speech.

Dean's tour will extend from Maine to Oregon and will average between six and eight appearances a week, according to his booking agent, Robert Walker of Boston.

'Fantastic' Response

"The response has been fantastic," Mr. Walker said. "Dean is in a class all by himself. We made arrangements for the tour the Sunday after Dean got out of prison and it was sold out in a week and a half."

He said that so far organized student protests to Dean's appearances have been scant.

However, stirrings of discontent already have greeted the announcements of his scheduled Feb. 17 appearances at Georgetown University here and the University of Maryland. Petition drives have been organized against both the appearances and the $3,000 fees Dean is to get.

"The arguments basically deal with the fact that we are helping a Watergate criminal become rich," Kathy Sherman, chairman of the Speakers Committee at Maryland, said.

At Georgetown, more than 1,000 faculty members and students have signed petitions protesting the Dean fee. The petitions said: "We feel that we are tacitly encouraging the practice of rewarding serious and sensational crime."

At Maryland, the student Speakers Bureau has signed a contract for Dean's engagement, but it is not binding until a copy has been returned to Dean or his agent. Late yesterday the Maryland students were still holding all copies of the contract and considering whether to go through with the deal.

Others Get Less

At $3,000, Dean's fee is higher than most. Former Sen. Sam Ervin jr., the North Carolina Democrat who was chairman of the Senate Watergate committee, got $2,500 when he lectured at Maryland last spring.

In addition to his lecture earnings, Dean has received a $300,000 advance for his book about Watergate, and his wife, Maureen, has received an advance of $150,000 for a book on her life and her courtship by Dean.

Another Nixon administration figure, former White House Secretary Ronald Ziegler, had a Feb. 26 appearance at Boston University canceled after student protests. He was to have received $2,000 for a speech.

...hile Set to Free ... Imprisoned on ...olitical Charges

...ANTIAGO, Jan. 31 (AP).— ...le's military government— ...arently hoping to blunt ...rges of repression when the ...ted Nations Commission on ...man Rights meets next week— ...nounced today more releases of ...itical prisoners.

...en. Cesar Raul Benavides, *...inister of the interior, said at* ...ews conference that 26 pris... ...rs, including three ...embers ...Chile's outlawed Radical party, ...o served in the ousted late ...sident Salvador Allende's ...me, are to be released and ...m to Venezuela. Sources said ...r that the 26 will probably ...ve Chile during the coming ...k.

...en. Benavides also said 17 ...re political prisoners, who have ...n offered asylum in several ...eign countries, have had their ...nes sent to one of a number ...refugee organizations operat... here.

...he most important prisoners ...ned by Gen. Benavides in... ...ded Jaime Toha, a Socialist ...o was agriculture minister; ...rlos Jorquera, Allende's press ...kesman; Anselmo Sule, presi... ...t of the Radical party; Hugo ...randa, a former Radical sena... and Carlos Morales, a former ...dical deputy.

...ansom Frees Boy, 5; Abducted in Italy

...TURIN, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Pietro ...aris, 5, a businessman's son ...no was kidnapped eight days ...go, was released unharmed and ...good condition yesterday after ...s family paid an unspecified ...ransom. *Police said the boy was* ...rned over to a man on his way ... work before dawn by a kid... ...pper whose face was concealed ... a scarf.

...Meanwhile, the nation's sixth ...d seventh abductions this year ...re reported elsewhere in north... ...n Italy. In Verona, Saverio ...aronzi, 60, the wealthy presi... ...nt of the city's Second-Division ...cer club, was kidnapped from ...s home's garage Wednesday ...ght by two men, one of whom ...ed a pistol when their victim ...isted. In Milan, police reported ...e kidnapping of industrialist ...useppe Agrati, 57, Tuesday ...ght. Eight other victims of kid... ...ppers are still unaccounted for.

Held for Incident In White House Tour

...WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP). ...Two young men were arrested ...day at the White House after ...y stepped out of a line of ...urists and poured a blood-red ...uid on a U.S. flag, the Secret ...rvice reported.

...The two men were charged with ...stroying government property ...d taken to District of Columbia ...il. They were reported to be ...embers of the Baltimore-Wash... ...gton Community for Nonviolent ...tion, which has been protesting ...S. aid to South Vietnam, the ...cret Service said.

...osmos-706 Launched

...MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The ...viet Union launched Cosmos-...06 yesterday, Tass said today.



Associated Press

RECORD-HOLDER—Sandy Allen, 19, thought to be the world's tallest woman at 7 feet 5 inches, goes for a stroll near her home in Shelbyville, Ind.

Watergate Prosecutors Lack Hard Evidence Against Nixon

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (NYT). —The Watergate special prosecutor, Henry Ruth jr., and his predecessor, Leon Jaworski, said yesterday they did not have substantial evidence that has not already been made public of criminal offenses by Richard Nixon.

The prosecutors told a House subcommittee that there was further evidence against the former president, some of which, *Mr. Jaworski said*, the public would find "juicy if it were published."

But it is not the kind of evidence, the prosecutor agreed, that would lead to criminal charges in normal circumstances. Nor, they said, would release of the material significantly advance the public's understanding of the Nixon presidency.

In testimony before the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Mr. Ruth and Mr. Jaworski both said that it would be unfair, unethical and unconstitutional for the special prosecutor to file a final report that included such "raw evidence."

The subcommittee is considering legislation that would require the special prosecutor's office to submit a report detailing all the evidence it had accumulated about Mr. Nixon.

The bills were introduced after Mr. Nixon's resignation prevented an impeachment trial by the Senate and after his pardon prevented a criminal tria. in the courts.

But the subcommittee's chairman, Rep. William Hungate, D-Mo., said after yesterday's hearing that the prosecutors' arguments against such a report were so compelling that the legislation would probably be abandoned.

Tapes Are Cited

Mr. Ruth said that the basic evidence against Mr. Nixon had been made public through the Senate Watergate hearings, the House impeachment proceedings, the criminal trials of Mr. Nixon's *former aides and the publication* of many of the tapes of Mr. Nixon's conversations.

It would set an "extremely unfortunate precedent," Mr. Ruth declared, if further evidence were released outside normal judicial channels.

First of all, Mr. Ruth said, most of the evidence was gathered under grand jury rules that guarantee secrecy except in judicial proceedings.

Secondly, he said, Mr. Nixon would be denied "fundamental fairness," and his constitutional right to due process of law if information were published without having its validity tested in court.

Finally, the special prosecutor asserted the unpublished evidence against Mr. Nixon involved "dozens" of other persons whose rights would be invaded if it were released.

U.S. Group Sees Russians, Calls Détente Unhurt

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (NYT).—The chairman of the American Committee on U.S.-Soviet Relations said today that after three days of meetings here with Soviet officials he had the impression that the collapse of the trade agreement had not seriously damaged relations between the two countries.

Dr. Fred Neal, head of the committee formed of prominent Americans last summer to promote détente between Washington and Moscow, said the collapse of the 1972 trade agreement two weeks ago was "a blow to relations, but not a serious one."

Dr. Neal said he gained this impression after talks with a number of officials of the Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade Ministries. He said Soviet officials told him the most important negative factor that led to the Soviet rejection of the agreement was the addition of amendments that sought to force the Soviet Union to allow more emigration *of Jews. Dr. Neal said that* this was contrary to the opinion held in some quarters in Congress that the key negative factor was the limit of $300 million in trade credits that would have been extended to Moscow under the Trade Reform Act.

19 Foreigners Named In U.S. Drug Probe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP). —A federal grand jury has indicted 19 foreigners—4 Frenchmen, 5 Italians, 3 Argentines, 5 Mexicans, a Uruguayan and a Canadian—on charges of conspiring to smuggle and distribute 400 kilograms of heroin in the United States from 1969 through 1972.

John Bartels jr., head of the Drug Enforcement Administration, said the alleged conspiracy included some of the world's major narcotics traffickers. He said the heroin had an estimated street sale value of about $200 million.

French-African Talks

PARIS, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—France and French-speaking African countries will open a two-day conference in Bangui, Central African Republic, March 5, *informed sources* said today.

Animals Carrying Rabies Across Europe

GENEVA, Jan. 31 (Reuters).— abies among wild animals is ...eeping westward across Europe ...t the rate of 40 kilometers a ...ear, bringing with it a serious ...reat to domestic pets and ...uman beings.

Carried mainly by foxes, the ...pidemic began in Eastern Europe ...ast before World War II and ...as spread across Poland, East ...nd West Germany, Belgium and ...he Netherlands, into France and ...witzerland.

Transmitted by a virus in the ...aliva of an infected animal, ...abies is almost always fatal to ...umans. Death is lingering and ...ainful, with acute inflammation ...f the brain, accompanied by ...hroat spasms which make swal...owing painful and give rise to ...ydrophobia—fear of water.

But because the rabies virus ...s slow to reach the central ...ervous system, humans can ...ormally be protected by a course ...f injections after a bite or con...act with a rabid animal.

Cats, Dogs

So far, the rabies outbreak has caused few human deaths in Europe. But several hundred cats and dogs and thousands of wild animals have died from the disease.

Mass gassing of foxes in their ...ens has failed to halt the epidemic, which the World Health Organization says is spreading westward across France, toward Paris, and southward, toward Dijon.

From Poland, rabies has spread east and south, to the Soviet Union, Hungary and Romania.

Alarmed by the appearance of rabies on the French side of the Channel, British authorities have introduced tough new measures to prevent smuggled pets from bringing the disease into Britain, *which has been virtually* free of rabies for 50 years.

Prison, Fine

The new regulations provide for the destruction of animals brought illegally into Britain and up to a year's imprisonment and an unlimited fine for anyone caught smuggling them.

Periodic vaccination of dogs is an effective aid to control.

In northwestern Europe, foxes account for 80 per cent of all cases of rabies and the disease has also been found in badgers, squirrels and rats.

WHO experts attribute the spread of wildlife rabies to the proliferation of the red fox in *Europe during the last 50 years.* There is a fox for every square kilometer of land in much of Europe.

The WHO experts believe the *fox population may have to be* cut to one-quarter of its present number, to the level of 50 years ago, if the rabies outbreak is to be controlled.

In France, the number of cases of rabies among animals rose from 63 in 1968 to 2,085 in 1973. Most of the infected animals were foxes but rabies cases were also reported in 45 dogs and 42 cats.

In West Germany, 2,333 foxes, *103 dogs* and 103 cats died from rabies in 1973.

In Switzerland, rabies deaths were reported among 526 foxes, 3 dogs and 12 cats.

Among humans there were 30 rabies deaths in Europe in 1972 and 1973, all but two in Turkey and Yugoslavia. One was in Poland and the other in West Germany, where a foreign worker who had been bitten by a dog in Turkey died.

But growing numbers of Europeans have had to undergo a long series of inoculation with anti-rabies vaccine.

In 1973, as many as 5,753 persons were given anti-rabies treatment in East Germany, 871 in West Germany, 3,200 in Switzerland and 144 in France, after bites from domestic or wild animals suspected of being rabid.

Bank Collapse Called Costly To Holy See

Loss of $55 Million Reported by Ex-Aide

ROME, Jan. 31 (AP).—The Vatican lost about $55 million, about one-tenth of its liquid assets, in the Sindona banking scandal last year, a former financial adviser to the Vatican has been quoted as saying.

In an interview published yesterday by a weekly magazine, Espresso, Massimo Spada, 70, gave his assessment of Vatican losses in the collapse of Italian financier Michele Sindona's banking empire.

Mr. Sindona's empire at one time included the now defunct Franklin National Bank, West Germany's Bankhaus Wolf and Switzerland's Finabank. The structure collapsed following huge losses in foreign-exchange operations.

"Let us stick to real figures," Mr. Spada was quoted as saying. He detailed figures disputing estimates which have put Vatican liquid assets—cash and investments readily convertible into cash—as high as $1.5 billion.

"We can say the total is 350 billion lire [about $550 million] and reckon losses have reached 10 per cent. This makes 35 billion lire [about $55 million]," Mr. Spada was quoted as saying.

Purchased in 1961

According to Espresso, Mr. Spada said the Vatican purchased a 20-per-cent interest in Banca *Unione in 1961, before the private* Milan bank fell under Mr. Sindona's control in 1970.

Banca Unione and Banca Privata Finanziaria merged last year to become Banca Privata Italiana, which subsequently was forced into liquidation.

Mr. Sindona is being sought on an Italian arrest warrant and was last reported to be in Switzerland. The warrant reportedly charges Mr. Sindona with falsifying the *Banca Unione records for 1970* and 1971.

[Vatican spokesman Federico Alessandrini denied today that the Vatican's losses were as large as reported by the press, UPI said.

[Mr. Alessandrini said that the Vatican bank had suffered losses to a "limited" extent because of its interests in Banca Unione and Finabank of Switzerland, which is also defunct, UPI reported.]

Mr. Spada retired from his post with Istituto per le Opere di Religione, the Vatican bank, in 1964. He is still a member of the boards of about three dozen concerns in which the Vatican holds interests.

Pope Paul VI vetoed the 1975 budget earlier this month and ordered drastic trimming of expenditures. In a circular, the Vatican told its employees it was suffering liquidity problems and budget of the central administration of the church was "seriously in the red."

N.Y.C. Policeman Jailed in Killings

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (Reuters). —A policeman, whose allegations of corruption among New York City policemen led to wide reform, has been sentenced to 25 years in jail for the murdering of a prostitute and her pimp.

In a bitter statement before sentencing on Tuesday, William Phillips, 45, charged that the court, the prosecution and the detectives who arrested him were out to get him because he had revealed corruption in the New York City Police Department.

His testimony about corruption on the force before the Knapp *Commission in 1971 led to* changes in department procedures. Phillips was found guilty in November of killing Sharon Stango, 19, and James Smith, 59, in 1968 because they ignored his demands for protection money.

U.S. Prison Term For Ex-Governor On Campaign Gift

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP). —Former Gov. Tim Babcock of Montana was sentenced today to serve four months in prison and fined $1,000 for illegally concealing the origin of $54,000 in political contributions to the 1972 reelection campaign of former President Richard Nixon.

Babcock had pleaded guilty to violating a federal law making it illegal to contribute funds in the name of another person.

The money came from multimillionaire Armand Hammer, chairman of the Occidental Petroleum Corp.

Babcock, 55, a Republican, served as governor of Montana from 1962 to 1969, first filling an unexpired term, then being elected to a full four-year term.

U.S. Tanker Hits Ship; 2 Dead, 22 Missing

MARCUS HOOK, Pa., Jan. 31 (AP).—An American tanker rammed a Liberian ship unloading crude oil at a Delaware River refinery early today, setting off explosions and fires that left at least two dead.

Officials said at least 29 others were injured and that 22 of the 43 persons aboard the Corinthos were unaccounted for. All aboard the tanker Edgar M. Queeny were accounted for and reported unhurt. It had struck the Corinthos broadside as it was unloading 100,000 barrels of oil, roughly 300,000 gallons, at a British Petroleum dock.

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Associated Press

TIME TO PRAY—President and Mrs. Ford hear Billy Graham at a prayer breakfast.

U.S. Puts Stricter Controls on Tranquilizers

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (WP). —*America's first and third most* often prescribed drugs, the tranquillizers Valium and Librium, as well as four others, will be placed under federal control in late March, making no prescriptions valid for more than six months.

An order published in the Federal Register this week ends a nine-year federal effort to put the two drugs under control. Their sole maker, Hoffmen-Laroche, Inc., argued for seven of those years that curbs were not needed.

Alarmed by hundreds of reports of suicides and admissions to hospital emergency rooms, usually for attempted suicide—with three out of four reports involving women aged 20 to 39 —what was then the Food and Drug Administration's Bureau of Drug Abuse Control first recommended some kind of curb on prescriptions in 1965.

The new order is still subject to change after public or industry comment but no industry objection is expected since Hoffman-Laroche has agreed to the regulation.

Between 20 million and 25 million prescriptions a year are written for Valium alone, a drug industry source reported. A Hoffman-Laroche spokesman said prescription and sales figures were confidential but did not dispute a government estimate that the drugs' combined sales to pharmacies totaled $132 million in a recent six-month period.

The new controls will also forbid any more than five refills in a six-month period. This will require records and inventory keeping by *doctors, distributors* and manufacturers. Criminal penalties are to be set for illegal use.

Federal officials said they could not estimate how much this will cut the drugs' use. In the last two years a stricter control—no refills and only written prescriptions—has cut amphetamine use by 50 to 60 per cent, Dr. Steven Kennedy of the FDA estimated.

Hoffman-Laroche originally went to court to block federal action, calling Valium (diazepam) and Librium (chloridiazepoxide) safe, effective and seldom abused. However, in early 1973 a federal judge ruled that the government had essentially proved its case that the drugs were liable to cause dangerous dependency—but that the government had deprived the drug firm of due process by denying it some documents.

"The drugs were being abused," Ernest Carabillo, chief of special programs in the Justice Department's *Drug Enforcement Agency*, now the controlling agency, said yesterday. "The firm finally decided in August, 1973, they would not contest our putting it under Schedule 4 of the Controlled Substances Act of 1970."

A doctor can still prescribe any number of pills he wants each time a prescription is filled.

The federal order will also cover four related drugs—clorazepate (Tranxene), clonazepam (Clonopin), flurazepam (Dalmane) and oxazepam (Serax).

Rocket Attack Kills 6 at Airport At Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 31 (AP).— Khmer Rouge gunners fired 20 rockets and artillery shells at Pochentong Airport today, killing six persons and destroying four aircraft, airport officials said.

Fourteen persons were wounded in the attack, which occurred as travelers crowded airport waiting rooms. Two T-28 fighters and two helicopters loaded with ammunition were destroyed. The airport, on the eastern edge of the capital, *remained open and* planes continued to take off and land.

In South Vietnam, fighting erupted at three points in the Mekong Delta yesterday and the Saigon Military Command claimed today that its forces had killed 159 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong in a series of clashes.

A communiqué listed government losses as 2 men killed and 17 wounded. The commander said the heaviest clash was reported along the Cambodian border, where Communist troops assaulted a government militia position near the district town of Tan Chau, 100 miles west of Saigon, *where convoys form to make the* 60-mile run up the Mekong River with supplies for Phnom Penh.

Americans Face Italians in Bridge

SOUTHAMPTON, Bermuda, Jan. 31 (AP).—The North American team and Italy advanced last night to the finals of the world *contract bridge team* championships.

The three-session, 96-deal finals for the Bermuda Bowl began tonight. It will be the sixth meeting of the two teams in the finals in nine years. Italy has won the *five previous matches. This time,* the North Americans are given a fair chance.

The championship final between the United States and Italy began today 10 minutes late after the Americans at first refused to play if the Italians put into the game two players accused of unusual foot movements in earlier rounds. The two Italians played nevertheless.

Bonn Law Would Let Couple Pick Surname

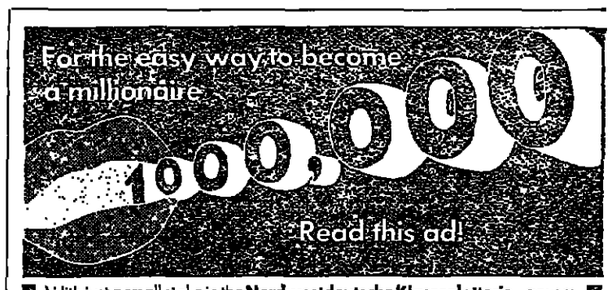
BONN, Jan. 31 (AP).—West Germany's Bundestag today passed a law which would allow a couple to choose either of their last names as the family name.

The law, which must still go before the upper house, the Bundesrat, would go into effect July 1.

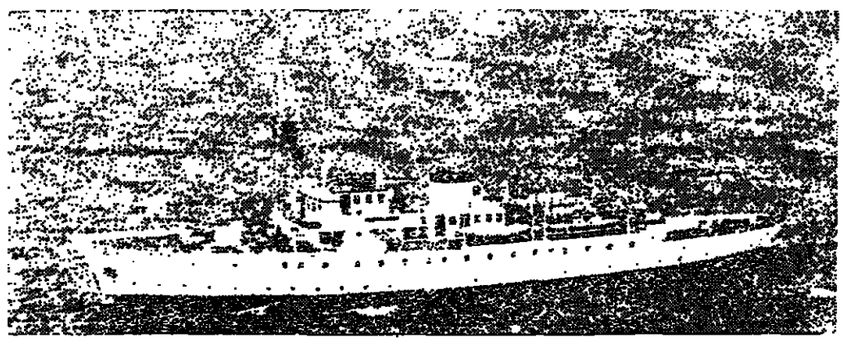
The measure would also allow the name not picked by the couple to be used with the chosen name.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, February 1st-2, 1975

Critics of the U.S. Energy Plan

A substantial and reasoned opposition to President Ford's energy program is now beginning to emerge. It argues that oil conservation cannot be kept separate from the swings of an economy that runs mainly on oil—and it is now essential to do nothing in energy policy that will make the recession worse. In its massive complexity and scope, the President's energy policy threatens, unfortunately, to do precisely that.

The first shrieks of protest, after the President's State of the Union address, came naturally enough from the people who don't want to change anything. To those people, the President could quite rightly respond. If you don't like this program, what alternative do you favor? But a much more trenchant critique is appearing, and it deserves extremely careful consideration by Congress and the country. The consequences of the President's plan are very great. The country needs to understand what it is getting into.

* * *

The most succinct examination of these consequences, so far, was offered by three economists this week at a hearing of the Joint Economic Committee, now being run by Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn. The three were Hendrik Houthakker of Harvard University, John Sawhill, the recently fired head of the Federal Energy Administration, and George Perry of the Brookings Institution. Unlike Sen. Humphrey, none of them belongs to what you might call the natural or habitual opposition of the administration. Mr. Houthakker was a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers for the first two years of the Nixon administration. Mr. Sawhill served at FEA under both Presidents Nixon and Ford. Mr. Perry is known for the excellence of his technical analysis rather than for the advocacy of any particular political view. The warnings they delivered were striking in their unanimity.

All three argued that the general state of the economy now has to take an absolute priority over the issues of conserving energy and paying for it. "The economy is now going through a decline of terrifying steepness," Mr. Houthakker observed. All three emphasized that the first necessity is to get the nation's production and employment expanding again None of them thought that the President's proposed tax cut, a $16-billion rebate on 1974 taxes, is large enough; all of them thought that a further and continuing reduction of current taxes would be necessary.

In regard to energy, they emphasized, it is crucial not to embark on new policies that will interfere with the general recovery of the economy. "At a time when a major shift in fiscal and monetary policies is needed just to undo the effects of past price increases and reverse the recession in the economy," Mr. Perry said, "it would be particularly difficult to offset the burden of these new price increases. The offsets proposed by the President are insufficient." Mr. Sawhill last year presided over FEA's drafting of the plan for Project Independence, the drive to eliminate American reliance on any bloc of foreign oil producers. But, he told Sen. Humphrey's committee, the President's goal of cutting oil imports one million barrels a day by the end of the year is too damaging and costly for the economy to handle in its present fragile condition. He suggested a lower target, gradually expanded over coming years. "Only in this way," he said, "through a more gradual approach, can we hope to return our economy to health as rapidly as is necessary for our own national welfare and that of our allies. . . . We must not sacrifice economic recovery to energy conservation."

The President's proposals, Mr. Houthakker asserted, "are especially inappropriate in the present economic context because they would raise prices and absorb purchasing power, just the opposite of what we need."

Inevitably, we come back to the President's question: If not his program, then what? Mr. Houthakker would calmly leave the whole thing to the working of the market, with current prices raising supply and cutting demand—but not prices artificially raised to speed up a process that is already contributing to America's present troubles. He thinks that the strains on the international financial system, created by paying for expensive oil imports, have been exaggerated. Mr. Sawhill and Mr. Perry in contrast would have the government set import quotas. But Mr. Perry would not set them so low that shortages appeared at present prices. Mr. Sawhill would impose a gasoline tax rising in steps, perhaps 10 cents a gallon now and a nickel a year through the rest of the decade. In each case, these economists testified, they are fearful of the shocks that the President's massive plan, with its many imponderables, would impose upon an economy that is going through a historic contraction.

* * *

This warning deserves to be taken seriously. Reliance on a free market to adjust energy supplies and demand is not a terribly reassuring prospect, since all energy prices are ultimately set by governments and the only real question is: Whose government? But the broader suggestion of moving in stages, in view of a recession that is turning out to be very much worse than anyone had expected even a couple of months ago, needs to be taken seriously. The issue is not how far Americans can cut back as a nation in its use of imported oil, but how fast. It is necessary to keep priorities in mind. The purpose of conservation is to ensure the stability of the nation's production and wealth. It follows that deliberately disruptive and deranging cures are—as Mr. Perry told the committee—worse than no cure at all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Myopia on Africa

At a time of dramatic change in southern Africa, President Ford and Secretary Kissinger need an experienced hand—sensitive alike to the fears of white Africans and the long-delayed aspirations of black Africans—to advise them on U.S. policy. They have had such an adviser in Donald Easum, assistant secretary of state for African affairs since last March, a man of long experience in several countries of the "new" Africa, who has been inexplicably and abruptly replaced.

His successor is Nathaniel Davis, who has concentrated during 27 years in the Foreign Service on Soviet-bloc and Latin-American affairs. It will be on-the-job training for Mr. Davis, counseling on and administering policy for a complicated and volatile continent with which he has had no acquaintance.

Mr. Davis has an additional handicap: He was U.S. Ambassador to Chile before and during the military coup that overthrew a Marxist government. African governments, many of them groping toward their own brand of socialism, are distrustful of a man accused—however unfairly—of some responsibility for the downfall of the Socialist experiment in Chile.

This appointment is yet another example of official American insensitivity toward those parts of the world that do not at the moment seem to Washington of paramount importance or fit a narrow concept of America's global interests. The premise of American policy in southern Africa seems to have been that the white population in black African countries would remain dominant—and therefore that the only way constructive change could come about would be through them. That premise was exploded last April when Portugal's Army, weary of unwinnable wars in Africa, overthrew the authoritarian regime in Lisbon and moved promptly to grant independence to the African territories—a turnaround that also sealed the ultimate fate of Rhodesia's white government.

U.S. policy toward Africa was myopic and self-defeating before the Portuguese switch. The tragedy is—and the appointment of Mr. Davis illustrates it—that even that political cataclysm has apparently failed to drive home the bankruptcy and peril of that policy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

New Leaders in China

The concentration of party organizational, administrative and military power in the hands of Teng Hsiao-ping and Chang Chun-chiao is evidently intended to implement Mao's principle of party, state and army unity under party dominance, as stipulated in the new constitution. It is also an important pointer to how the leadership succession may be handled. The two men differ in many ways. Teng, age 70, is experienced, highly intelligent and self-confident and evidently has the old guard and the military behind him. Chang, himself no longer in his first youth, is a product of the Cultural Revolution and a leading representative of the "radical left." Whether the pair will maintain equilibrium is an open question. For the time being, much more weight seems to be on the side of Teng, whose finger is on or very near the trigger of China's atomic and rocket potential. As he is also deputy party leader and a deputy premier, he presently looks a firm favorite for the succession to Mao and Chou.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

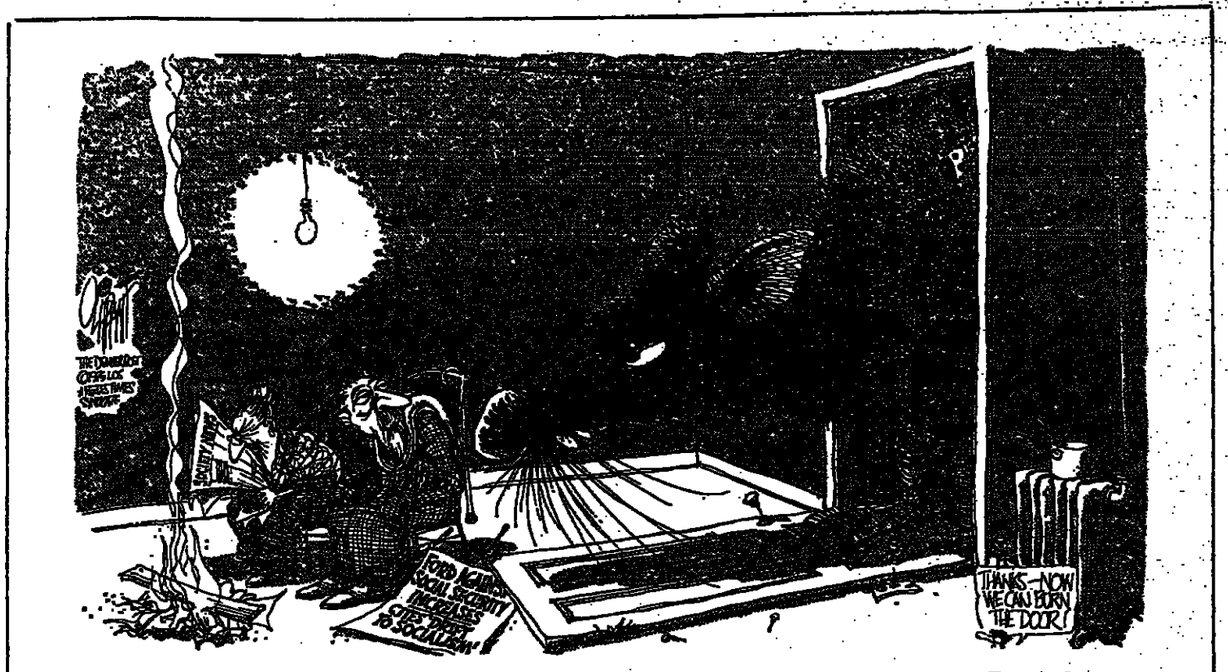
February 1, 1900

NEW YORK—The Tribune in an editorial, points out the absurdity of demanding that the United States should first declare intense sympathy with the Boers, and then tender its friendly offices to Great Britain as a peacemaker. It concludes: "Those clamoring for intervention are seeking a shallow popularity."

Fifty Years Ago

February 1, 1925

WASHINGTON—The famous letters of former President Woodrow Wilson, over which numerous political disputes have occurred and which are said to be the inside history of the World War, will be given to the public through the pen of Ray Stannard Baker, it has been announced by the authority of Mrs Wilson. Among the papers is the last letter the President wrote.



'Let Me Guess... You're Either Inflation or Recession, or Illness, or Privation, Or Suffering or the Dire and Horrible Peril of Galloping Socialism.'

Searching for the Friends of Israel

By James Reston

NEW YORK—Henry Kissinger is going back to the Middle East again amidst a plague of propaganda. The Arab extremists are blaming him for threatening war. The Israeli extremists are muttering that maybe he's going to sell them out, but oddly both sides don't seem to know what they'd do without him. He has become the old kitchen crisis man of the 1930s: "Quick Henry, the Flit."

This time his mission will be complicated by several unfortunate statements. First there was Kissinger's own remark about the possibility of using force in the event of "some actual strangulation of the industrial world."

Then, going well beyond this vague statement, the magazine Commentary printed by the American Jewish Committee, published an article by Robert W. Tucker in its January issue, advocating the breaking of the oil cartel by seizing the Arabian oil fields along the Persian Gulf. This was followed by more provocative statements, this time by spokesmen for the oil-producing countries, pretending that the United States was actually embarked on a policy of military intervention in the Middle East.

Propaganda War

The propaganda war has been escalating ever since. Barbara W. Tuchman, twice winner of the Pulitzer Prize for history, a well-earned award Henry Kissinger is not likely to ignore, argues in this week's U.S. edition of Newsweek that Israeli concessions to the Arab states, which Kissinger recommends, are what she calls a form of futile appeasement.

"The feeling grows," she says, "that if only the Jews of Israel would go away, and the Jews of America would stop supporting them, the oil problem and the threat of war would vanish.

"There follows a rising demand upon Israel for concessions: A return of the Mitla and Giddi passes and Sinai oil fields to Egypt, the Golan Heights to Syria; Jerusalem to satisfy King Faisal, the West Bank to the PLO.

"After that," Barbara Tuchman asks sarcastically, "why not give up sovereignty altogether, and share a democratic state with Yassir Arafat?... The rule of human behavior here is that yielding to an enemy's demands does not satisfy them but, by exhibiting a position of weakness, it augments them. It does not terminate hostility but excites it..."

The Zionist Organization of America, in a full-page ad in The New York Times of Jan. 30, takes much the same line: It argues against the Kissinger "step-by-step" efforts to reach a compromise settlement, and ends as follows:

"We appeal to President Ford, to the Congress of the United States, and to the people of America, not to submit to perfidious counsel and treacherous advice to forsake Israel, a loyal friend and ally.

"Appeasement of the Soviet-Arab axis will not bring peace, but more war. Appeasement of the Soviet-Arab axis will not bring the price of oil to its pre-1973 level. Only a strong and secure Israel, in alliance with the United States, can prevent new wars and bring peace and economic stability to the world."

This raises a number of questions: Who in this country is asking "the President and Congress" to forsake Israel? Who is occupying territory taken by war—the Arabs or the Israelis? And who are the friends of Israel, anyway—those who urge it to give up territory occupied by aggression or those who urge it to hold on to everything it has?

Fortunately, there are calmer voices in the American Jewish Community. I. F. Stone, writing in the Feb. 6 issue of the New York Review of Books, criticizes the hardliners and particularly the article in commentary.

"Nothing," Stone says, "could be more dangerous for American unity, for the future of the American Jewish Community, and for Israel itself, than to have it look as if Jewish influence were trying to get the United States into war with the Arabs, and to take their richest resource from them.

"The question of Israel already occupies a disproportionately large role in American politics. At a time when the U.S. Army has an excessively high ratio of the black poor, U.S. embroilment in a Middle East war has a far greater potential for social disruption, class and racial, than the recent Vietnam war. The energy crisis and the depression, inflation and joblessness are sufficiently destabilizing in our society without an injection of anti-Semitic paranoia..."

Also, nothing is more likely to damage Israel's chance of getting another large transfusion of American military and economic aid than a big propaganda campaign by the Israeli hardliners. They have great influence in the Congress, but in the middle of the present economic crisis, a slogan of no Israeli concessions and more American arms has very limited appeal.

Finally, short of war, the present propaganda by the extremists on both sides is not likely to help Kissinger's forthcoming mission. The outlook for a settlement is bleak enough, even if Israel agrees to the limited withdrawals Kissinger wants. The talk of war, however vague, and of holding territory which even the Israeli government seems willing to give up, merely make the situation even worse than it already is.

How Wide Is the Channel?

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Britain's decision to cancel the long pondered project to run a tunnel under the English Channel, thus linking the United Kingdom to continental Europe—a project that had already been started—has left a bad political effect in France.

This effect may have been somewhat slow in rising to the surface—like some deep underwater explosions—but it is evident. Even Jean Sauvagnargues, the quiet-spoken foreign minister, seems to consider the British move could be a bad omen.

More caustic was the view expressed in an economic and financial weekly, "La Vie Française/Opinion," which said of the Labor government: "They do not respect any contracts negotiated with them . . . or very few. Who henceforth can count on the British? Not France in any case . . . Faced with such a mess, how can one fail to be outraged?"

A Basic Reaction?

The French government, for its part has taken pains not to exacerbate the situation by inflammatory talk although its private views may authoritatively be summarized as follows: Obviously the British had a financial problem but it could have been solved in other ways. They didn't even try. One has to wonder: is this cancellation part of a basic British reaction against a link to Europe?

The real issue is whether Prime Minister Wilson will commit himself to Europe in the forthcoming referendum. Or will he obscure things—the way Mendès-France did here in 1954 on the European Defense Community. Mendès-France subtly encouraged the French Assembly to veto this project for West German rearmament.

The Paris government appears to have presented no "obstacles" to Britain's attempt to "renegotiate" its contribution to the community budget and a new formula has been arranged. But France has no intention of jeopardizing Europe just to keep Britain in as a member. If London quits the Community, responsibility will be plainly placed upon its shoulders. This could affect bilateral Franco-British projects still existing, like the supersonic Concorde aircraft.

For the first time since the late President Pompidou removed de Gaulle's veto on British entry, the French again conjecture whether Britain isn't after all too unreliable a partner to try and keep in Europe. No fundamental decision has yet been made but already there is an easily detected change in mood.

The French are not saying they want "to push Britain out." But they are saying "maybe it is time for our attitude to become more frank." France's doubting state of mind is especially to be noted at this time, when Prime Minister Wilson is visiting President Ford in Washington. One of the many subjects being discussed is the future of Britain in the Community and the relationship of "Europe" to the United States.

Paris is keenly aware of American interest in this important question. It cannot help but have a strong influence on U.S. European policy and the complex question of a slowly changing NATO alliance that seeks to retain meaning while adjusting to the East-West détente and also to a desperate energy shortage.

Although there is still a vestigial memory of the wartime "special relationship" between Washington and London—which some French resent—the presence of Britain in "Europe" as a committed and reliable member cannot help in the end but make this community more vigorous.

Moreover, while French politicians find it strangely useful in attracting votes to take cracks at Uncle Sam, French statesmen under the existing regime seem genuinely convinced that while the Community must be strengthened and made genuinely "European," this must not be at the expense of the United States nor aimed against it.

Two Pillars

On the contrary, for the first time in years, one can hear Foreign Ministry references to the old Kennedy theory of a North Atlantic coalition which would be founded on two pillars, North America and Europe.

The French are again saying they simply want to make the European "pillar" stronger—although this doesn't imply any desire to return to France's former role as a member of the integrated NATO military command structure.

These trends, which had been shaping up so slowly and hesitantly, have now been set back by the blunt announcement in London that the tunnel project has been unilaterally canceled. Quite suddenly the channel, which had been in the process of narrowing to little more than a political rivulet, could be resuming its former function as political moat.

Questioning Ford's Plan On Oil Cuts

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Out of the swirl of debate there is now emerging the right question about the President's economic and energy program. It is the million-barrel question: What do we gain—and what do we lose—trying to meet Mr. Ford's target for a reduction in oil imports of one million barrels a day by the end of this year?

The loss turns out to be staggering, both in its impact on the United States and its allies. The gain, which is totally forgotten, seems to rest on some obscure foreign policy point hoodwinked past the White House by Henry Kissinger.

The proposed million-barrel-per-day reduction in oil imports is the centerpiece of the President's energy program. In order to achieve that target the President outlined, and set in motion, his complex scheme for raising oil tariffs and taxes. To hit the same million-barrel target by different means, the Democrats have talked of rationing or a tax on gas.

Argument about the proper oil tariff shows that Mr. Ford's proposals imply a double burden. First there is the inflationary burden. The cost of services and products based on petroleum would go up, thus stimulating big demand for money by industry, consumers and workers. The effect, the next bout against inflation, coming in the middle of this year, would begin with prices rising at the galloping rate of about 11 per cent annually instead of the more manageable figure of about 8 per cent annually.

An even higher cost would have to be paid with respect to recession and unemployment. In order to accommodate the demand for more money set in motion by the increase in oil prices, the Federal Reserve would have to ease up on credit. But Arthur Burns, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has indicated that he is going to observe a certain preestablished speed limit in expanding the money supply. He is not going to loosen up simply because the cost of petroleum goes up in response to a tax imposed by the administration.

Thus the recovery envisioned by the administration would be deferred because of the rise in oil prices. Unemployment of 8 or 9 per cent, and a major recession, would probably drag on into most of 1975. The United States would suffer, and so would countries doing business in the American market—notably Japan and the European nations.

The State Department is trying to offer at least some kind of rationale for the one-million barrel-per-day-cut. The argument there is that the cut would be a step toward independence from the oil exporters, and more a step which will encourage the Europeans and Japanese to reduce their dependence on foreign oil.

But both of these points are subject to serious questions. For one thing, oil at present seems to be plentiful, and the exporters seem to be more dependent upon the consumers. In addition, a number of weighty studies—by the World Bank, the Brookings Institution, the Morgan Guaranty Co.—all show that the huge dollar assets accumulated in the past year by the petroleum producers are being distributed in a normal and manageable way through investment, consumption and foreign aid. The danger of what Henry Kissinger calls strangulation by the oil exporters seems very, very remote.

In these circumstances, the urgency of making a symbolic cut in oil consumption becomes very questionable. At the very least it can be asked why it is necessary to be a cut of a million barrels a day this year. Why not a million stretched out over two years?

In particular, the question needs to be applied to allied reactions. Are the Europeans and Japanese hooked on the idea of an American lead in cutting oil consumption? Or wouldn't they in fact prefer a healthy American economy where they can buy and sell with ease?

In any case, the basic question wants to be examined in a systematic way. It is not enough just to take it on Mr. Kissinger's authority that the country ought to curtail consumption of oil by a million barrels a day in the next year. Given the weakness of the American economy and the dependence of foreign countries on U.S. prosperity and the current surplus of oil and the apparent manageability of the petrodollar problem, the burden of proof on the million-barrel question lies upon Mr. Kissinger and his men at the State Department.

Letters

Israel's Options

Americans who complain about Israeli intransigence and unwillingness to make minor concessions for peace should remember the Cuban missile crisis, when the United States risked a global nuclear war "just for a few lousy missiles in Cuba." This American inflexibility and intransigence is now hailed as a great triumph of American foreign policy. A few kilometers on Israel's border today can threaten Israel's survival and security much more than those missiles in Cuba could ever threaten the United States. After all, the United States had the power to destroy Cuba completely many times over if those missiles were actually used. Critics of Israel say that in this age of long-range missiles there is no need to worry about a border a few kilometers from Tel Aviv or the territory commanding the Strait of Tiran. If this is true, then a few missiles on Cuba should never have bothered the United States in the age of intercontinental overkill.

Israel's options in case of attack are severely limited by the threat of Russian intervention. The Arabs always have the option of a surprise attack which will gain them territory, backed by a Russian-imposed cease-fire before the Arabs are pushed back. This is what happened on the Egyptian front in October, 1973. Fortunately, all that the Israelis lost was a few square miles of useless desert. The same number of square miles taken out of Israel's June, 1967, borders could have killed Tel Aviv and Israeli Jerusalem. This is why the Israelis are worried about every kilometer.

HARRY J. LIPKIN.
Rehovot, Israel.

On Making Treaties

You have given much space recently, including the reprint of a Washington Post article, to the thesis that a treaty between nations should be made without consideration of or reference to the internal affairs of the nation with which the treaty is negotiated.

There are internal conditions which must eventually bear on foreign relations. U.S. relations with Nazi Germany should have been conducted with an eye on its internal affairs which were avowedly leading to an international conflict. Our policy then, equally with our allies, was part of a policy of compromise and appeasement. In more recent times we have seen the imposition of sanctions on Rhodesia, and as a sovereign nation we can and should refuse to enter into relations with other nations which engage in undemocratic and internally oppressive policies.

These questions can be hotly debated, but to deny Congress its constitutional right to impose conditions on the implementation of treaties made by the executive, would be illegal, undemocratic, and shortsighted.

The trouble with the Jackson amendment is that it should have been generalized to ask for freedom of emigration for non-Jews as well. There is the argument that we do not achieve liberalization by withholding trade treaties. Bear in mind that we are dealing with a hard-nosed bunch, fundamentally hawkish, whose ideological reasons are secondary. The number of emigrants is not important since they can be very selective whom they choose; but there are liberal forces in the Soviet Union even within the political superstructure, whose hand we can strengthen by a firm and uncompromising position.

A.L. RUBENSTEIN.
Faro Maspalomas, Canary Islands.

Ed. note: When Sen. Jackson announced the agreement, he made it clear that it referred to emigration for all people, not Jews alone.

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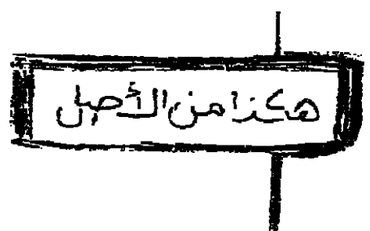
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Obituaries

Duke of Norfolk, 66, Directed Royal Ceremonies in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP).—The ke of Norfolk, 66, who as Earl rshal of England managed itain's royal pageantry for years, died in his sleep last ht, having been in bad health ce a 1970 heart attack.

The 16th Duke of Norfolk was icially known as Sir Bernard rmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, rl of Arundel, Surrey and rfolk, Baron Fitz Alan, Clun, waldestre and Maltravers, and ron Herries, of Terregles, in s peerage of Scotland, Earl rshal and Hereditary Marshal England, Chief Butler of Enand, Premier Duke and Earl; held knighthoods in three ivalrous orders.

His Howard family lineage is scribed by "Burke's Peerage, ronetage and Knightage" as anding next to the Blood Royal, the head of the Peerage of gland.

According to some authorities, s ancestry goes back to Herevard the Wake, "the last of the nglish" before the Norman nquest in 1066.

The duke also was Britain's ading Roman Catholic layman, lder of the Order of Pius IX; twithstanding that Catholic atus, he was responsible, as rl marshal, for organizing state ceremonies for the monarch, temporal head of the Church of England.

Inherited Title at Age 9

He inherited his title as Duke of Norfolk at age 9. He took office as Earl Marshal, a post vested in the Norfolk family *since 1671, when he was 21 years* old.

His first major event was the funeral of King George V in 1935.

Other great state ceremonies he organized included the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953, the funeral of Sir Winston Churchill in 1965, the investiture of the Prince of Wales in 1969 and annual state openings of Parliament.

The duke, stopwatch in hand, arranged these sumptuous maneuvers with military precision. After Churchill's funeral he complained that "we were two minutes late" leaving St. Paul's Cathedral.

He described the Queen's coronation as his "crowning triumph."

In private, the duke lived the life of a country gentleman on his 11,000-acre estate at Arundel, 50 miles south of London. To his inherited titles he added that of mayor of Arundel, county councillor, steward of the Jockey Club, chairman of the Territorial Army Association and president of the Automobile Association.

In his youth, he was a club cricketer and amateur steeplechase jockey. Later he owned one of the largest strings of racehorses in Britain and organized matches at Arundel for cricket teams from abroad. In 1955, rising costs induced him to move out of Arundel Castle, which his family had inhabited for five centuries; he settled in a 12-bedroom house on the estate.

27 Years of Ascot Duty

For 27 years, until he retired in 1972, he was the monarch's official representative at Ascot Racecourse, organizing the annual four-day Royal Meeting that opens the summer social season.

The duke's public posture was that of a shy, withdrawn man who often was averse to press-conference questions. But he was no stranger to controversy. He condemned the visit of Soviet leaders Nikolai Bulganin and Nikita Khrushchev to London in 1956, saying that Catholics would play no part in it.

He fought a long, and eventually losing, battle to ban women dressed in trouser suits from Ascot's royal enclosure.

The 16th duke, who is survived by his wife and four daughters, is succeeded by a cousin, Lord Beaumont, 59, a grandson of the 13th duke. The new duke was a career soldier who reached the rank of major general before retiring. He was decorated for his conduct in World War II, in which the 16th duke saw service in France.



UPI.

The Duke of Norfolk



ll Feared Killed n Airline Crash Near Istanbul

ISTANBUL, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Searchers today found the submerged wreckage of a Turkish irlines F-28 jet carrying 41 persons that crashed last night in e Sea of Marmara.

Officials at Istanbul's airport id no bodies had been recovered nd all aboard the twin-engine lane were feared dead. The lane was flying from Izmit to stanbul.

Searchers found the wreckage about 50 feet of water. Recovery operations were hampered y heavy seas and a northesterly gale.

Meanwhile, Turkish Airlines lots refused to fly in or out f the Istanbul airport today to rotest its emergency facilities. 22-second blackout of radio mmunications and runway ghts prevented the F-28 from nding on its first approach. he jet plunged into the sea as made its second attempt to nd.

Airline officials said an Amerian and a Briton were among he 37 passengers. The other assengers and the four-member rew were Turks.

23 Killed in Collision Of 2 Calcutta Trains

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—At least 23 persons were killed Wednesday when a mail train ollided with a passenger train aiting at a station on the city's utskirts, police said.

More than 100 persons were aken to a hospital, 35 of them ritically injured, police said.

Howard Whitman

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (NYT).—Howard Whitman, 60, an author of many books, a journalist and a radio and television commentator, died Wednesday in Palm Beach, Fla., where he resided.

The winner of awards from the Sigma Delta Chi journalism society and the Freedom Foundation, he was featured on NBC television series in 1953, 1956 and 1957.

Boris Blacher

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (NYT).—Boris Blacher, 72, one of the leading German composers after World War II, died yesterday in Berlin. He composed works for virtually every medium, including orchestra, ballet, opera, jazz, films, oratorio and electronics.

Rev. Felix Morey Amengual

TEMUCO, Chile, Jan. 31 (AP).—The Rev. Felix Morey Amengual, 105, thought to be one of the oldest Roman Catholic priests in the world, died yesterday in this southern Chile agricultural city. Ordained in his native Spain in 1894, he came to Chile in 1901 and spent the rest of his life as a parish priest in various regions.

Spain Priests Are Fined for Strike Talks

MADRID, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The Interior Ministry has fined four Roman Catholic priests a total of 2.1 million pesetas (about $37,000) for speaking out in their churches on recent labor strife, the national news agency Cifra said today.

The strikes, in the northern province of Navarra, where the priests serve, diminished this week but labor and student unrest has flared up in other parts of Spain. Work stoppages are illegal in Spain.

Thousands of students went on strike today at the universities of Leon, La Coruna, Murcia and Malaga.

Three hundred students at an industrial school at Gijón were sent home for agitating for a bigger role in administrative decisions at the school. Police patrolled the campus.

In Barcelona, 2,500 workers were involved today in strikes at six factories.

The workers were protesting for a variety of reasons, including the firing of politically active coworkers and pay demands.

Strikes or forced layoffs also occurred in factories in Santander, Pamplona and El Ferrol del Caudillo.

The recession and dissatisfaction with the regime of 83-year-old Generalissimo Francisco Franco have caused the unrest.

The four Navarra priests were being held in the prison hospital of Carabanchel, south of Madrid, church sources said.

The fines reported by Cifra could not be immediately confirmed by the local government or the archbishop's office.

Meanwhile, in Madrid, Labor Minister Licinio de la Fuente outlined a new labor bill that is before the Cortes (parliament).

The bill would reduce the work week from 48 hours to 44, raise the minimum age for industrial work from 14 to 16 years, set the minimum yearly vacation at three weeks and establish the principle of equal working rights for women.

Many Spanish editorialists have called for new regulations recognizing a limited right to strike but the bill breaks no new ground on the issue.

Dominican Plane Crashes, Killing Pilot, Injuring 28

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—A DC-3 aircraft chartered by Canadian tourists from the Dominican airline Lansa crashed on takeoff yesterday, killing the pilot and injuring 28 passengers and crew, the police said.

The aircraft, chartered to fly from the Dominican capital to Port-au-Prince in neighboring Haiti, crashed onto a road just outside the airport.

Many of the 25 Canadian passengers were seriously injured. The pilot and the three crew members were all Dominicans.

The police said there was no immediate indication of the cause of the crash.

Mrs. Klarsfeld Pushed Paris Pact

Bonn Ratifies Treaty to Plug Ex-Nazis' Freedom Loophole

BONN, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The West German parliament has plugged a legal loophole that allowed former Nazis to stay at large. The bill's main lobbyist went home to Paris today saying, "I'm very happy."

Despite the opposition Christian Democrats' negative votes prompted by what they called imprecise wording, the Bundestag last night ratified a treaty with France permitting West German courts to put on trial former Nazis previously convicted in absentia by French courts.

Many ex-Nazis convicted by the French came out of hiding in 1955 but, although French courts convicted them, they remained untouchable by courts in this country.

In 1955, Paris had pressured Bonn into signing a treaty under which West German courts could not retry anyone previously convicted by a French court. France was then motivated by a fear that the accused would be acquitted at any retrial here.

Beate Klarsfeld, 36, a Berlin-born woman who is married to a French Jew and lives in Paris, was the new treaty's best-known advocate, going to such lengths as slapping the face of former Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger and attempting to kidnap Kurt Lischka, a former Nazi police chief in Paris who had been able to slip through the legal loophole.

Fifteen plainclothes policemen watched Mrs. Klarsfeld to keep her from attending last night's parliamentary proceedings. She waited in the Bundestag's entrance hall.

Mrs. Klarsfeld smiled when a friend rushed from the parliamentary chamber and shouted: "It has been passed!" Mrs. Klarsfeld said: "It is what we have been fighting for and we won."

Walking out past uniformed policemen, she said: "I'm going to Paris on the overnight train. I'm very happy."

Before being outvoted by the ruling coalition, the Christian Democrats said that, as the treaty is phrased, new trials could be ordered not only for men accused of murder but also for those accused of manslaughter, a World War II crime which became unprosecutable several years ago under West Germany's statute of limitations.

Justice Minister Hans-Jochen Vogel described the new treaty as a "chance to draw a line beneath a dark chapter of German history."

China and India Use Table Tennis To Warm Ties

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31 (NYT).—The Chinese have come to India to play table tennis and the Indian government, which has been seeking to normalize relations with Peking, is treating the games as more than a sporting event.

A contingent of 50 Chinese players, television crewmen, newsmen and diplomats in disguise that has arrived in Calcutta is the first official group from China to enter India since 1962, when Chinese soldiers pushed into Indian territory in the Himalayas in a border dispute with India. The Chinese withdrew after defeating the Indians.

India and China each has a diplomatic mission in the other's capital. But Indian officials see in the visit the first concrete response to India's overtures of friendship in recent years. India participated in table-tennis matches in Peking in 1971 and 1973.

The Chinese team is the largest scheduled to participate in the 23d world championships, which begin Thursday.

When the first group of Chinese arrived at the airport early Wednesday morning, hundreds of Indians greeted them, shouting an almost forgotten slogan, "Hindi-Chini bhai bhai!" (Indians and Chinese are brothers). The slogan was heard in New Delhi and Calcutta in the 1950s, when Chinese leaders visited this country.

Ford Picks Dominick As Envoy to Bern

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—President Ford today nominated former Republican Sen. Peter Dominick of Colorado, who was defeated for re-election in November, as the new U.S. Ambassador to Switzerland.

Mr. Dominick, 59, was first elected to the Senate in 1962. If confirmed by the Senate, he will succeed Shelby Davis, who is resigning.

Boat Sinks, 27 Lost

JAKARTA, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—Twenty-seven persons, most of them children, are believed to have drowned after a boat capsized and sank near the Moluccas Islands last weekend, the Antara news agency reported today.



United Press International.

A TIDE IN THE AFFAIRS OF MEN—A car has difficulty getting down a street in west London after extraordinarily high tides sent the Thames over its banks.

Hong Kong Trial Set for Second Police Official

HONG KONG, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Police Superintendent Norman Temple was released from custody today on bail of 110,000 Hong Kong dollars ($23,000) and ordered to stand trial on Feb. 14 on charges of "possessing assets disproportionate with his official income."

Mr. Temple, 40, paid $3,000 in cash and signed a writ of personal recognizance for the remainder after a hearing in Central Magistrate Court.

Mr. Temple had served for 17 years on the Royal Hong Kong Police Force. He was arrested on Jan. 20 but has not entered a plea to the charge.

Peter Godber, 52, former Hong Kong police chief, has pleaded not guilty to charges of corruption and conspiracy. Mr. Godber is being held for trial on Feb. 17.

EEC, 46 Nations Still Stalled on Trade Pact

BRUSSELS, Jan. 31 (AP).—Two major obstacles blocked agreement today on a trade and aid pact between the European Economic Community and 46 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries.

Sources identified the sticking points as the price Britain would pay for imports of 1.4 million tons of sugar a year from ACP nations and the size of a fund the EEC would finance to aid the developing countries.

Midnight Deadline

The Europeans, citing the effects of inflation and the economic recession, have told the 46 nations that they can only afford to put up half of the $8 billion the ACP nations want for the fund.

Midnight is the deadline for the completion of talks. The negotiations have been going on for 18 months, and few officials expect the deadline to be met.

The sources did emphasize, however, that substantial progress had been made on other aspects of the pact, on commercial relations, reducing tariff barriers and guaranteeing the export earnings of the ACP countries.

Word is being awaited from London on whether British Agriculture Minister Fred Peart would come here during the weekend in perhaps a final attempt to hammer out an accord on the sugar issue.

Mr. Peart conferred in London today with the Prime Minister of Fiji, Sir Kamisese Mara, who was representing the ACP sugar producers.

The British have insisted that their final offer on sugar is £250 (about $590) a ton while the ACP countries have insisted on £283 a ton.

Kissinger Expects to Report Progress in Talks on Cyprus

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is expected to inform key members of Congress tomorrow that some progress is being made in the Cyprus negotiations, in the hope that this will lead to continued military aid to Turkey beyond next week's cutoff date for such aid.

[Mr. Kissinger plans to meet the foreign ministers of Greece and Turkey, possibly in London, in two weeks in an attempt to reach a solution to the Cyprus problem, U.S. officials said today, according to a Reuters report.]

A close Kissinger aide said yesterday that, altough the secretary hoped that the next round of talks between Greek and Turkish-Cypriot leaders today would produce further steps toward a settlement, at the moment Mr. Kissinger acknowledged that progress to date had been slower than he would have liked it to be.

[An expected breakthrough in the Cyprus peace talks failed to materialize today and the negotiations were recessed for the weekend, the Associated Press reported from Nicosia.

[A joint statement by Greek-Cypriot leader Glafkos Clerides and Turkish-Cypriot chief Rauf Denktash said only that the two "continued to exchange views on some matters of their agenda."]

[Meanwhile, witnesses reported that Turkish troops and Greek-Cypriot National Guard units exchanged fire today near the U.S.-owned Skouriotissa copper mines in western Cyprus, Associated Press said.

[Later in the evening, a Cyprus government statement accused the Turks of opening fire first. The statement said there were no casualties. There was no immediate comment by the Turks.]

Substantial Progress

Members of Congress who favor the Greeks in the Cyprus dispute said yesterday that, when Mr. Kissinger meets with them, they will insist on being shown very substantial progress before they will agree to recommend another extension of the aid cutoff. The meeting was called at Mr. Kissinger's initiative.

Unless Congress votes a new extension, military aid to Turkey must cease at midnight Tuesday. Mr. Kissinger views such a step as a major error because of its probable impact on Western security.

The meeting tomorrow is shaping up as a major test of Mr. Kissinger's ability to deal with the new Congress. In addition, it will mark the first serious effort by Mr. Kissinger to put into effect his call, last Friday, for "a new partnership" with Congress.

Specifically, Mr. Kissinger hopes to inform Congress that, as the result of behind-the-scenes U. S. prodding, Turkey had agreed to or would soon agree to the following steps:

A small reduction in its forces on Cyprus—1,000 of the force of about 35,000 men were withdrawn two days ago; the opening of the international airport in Nicosia, closed since the Turkish invasion in July; the opening of the major Greek-Cypriot port of Famagusta; progress toward forming a new central government, improvement in the living conditions of Greek-Cypriot refugees.

All of these put together, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said yesterday, "would represent considerable progress toward arriving at a peaceful settlement. But it is a difficult road."

The pro-Greek forces are aware of Mr. Kissinger's efforts to avoid a cutoff of aid to Turkey and will take a skeptical attitude in the meeting tomorrow, one of them said today.

At the meeting, Congress will be represented by the following, all Democrats: Sen. Thomas Eagleton of Missouri and Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Rep. John Brademas of Indiana, Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal of New York and Rep. Paul Sarbanes of Maryland.

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LONDON THEATER

'John Gabriel Borkman'—Tragedy Without a Hero

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 31 (IHT).—It may be to our advantage that we inhabit a world unfit for tragic heroes. Ibsen's last great creation, John Gabriel Borkman, is certainly a tragic figure. But is he, an entrepreneur whose giddy vision exceeded his abilities, a hero? Put Borkman, dying overawed on his icy mountainside, next to Lear, overcome by compassion in a pitiless storm, and the diminution in stature is obvious.

Borkman's tragedy is his lack of insight. He remains unaware of the loss of his ability to love, even when it is pointed out to him. Instead, and this is his glory, he remains true to his belief in his vision. But what dim glory and how small a vision it now seems. For Borkman is the capitalist rampant, the industrialist despoiling the earth because of a dark, satanic dream, whose mystic apprehension is limited to money. He is greedy for power in order to gain more power.

He is a hollow man, a characteristic superbly brought out by Ralph Richardson in Peter Hall's excellent National Theatre production of "John Gabriel Borkman" at the Old Vic. Sir Ralph is an actor of great jauntiness, a dandy of studied casualness and immense panache. He is able to invest this magnificently greedy old man with a wit and an ironic attitude to others that has a subtly deflating effect on the character he plays. Borkman's belief that at any moment a deputation will arrive begging him to resume his position of leadership is put into perspective by the exaggeratedly Napoleonic stance Sir Ralph assumes when there comes a knock at his door.

It is the drive for possession —of money and power or of people, the motive being the same —and the self-delusions it involves, that give the play its continuing power.

Struggle for Son

Gunhild, Borkman's wife, and Ella, her sister, fight over Erhart, Borkman's son, as they once bitterly struggled for the love of Borkman himself, ignoring the damage that earlier battle brought to all. Unlike Borkman himself, both have the capacity for love, but it is twisted. Gunhild is obstinate and unbending and unforgiving of others. Ella, if gentler, does not care if she harms those who stand in the way of her feelings.

The duel between the two women is brilliantly played by Wendy Hiller as Gunhild and Peggy Ashcroft as Ella. Their final reconciliation—when both their lives have been robbed of meaning—in the presence of death and on the edge of an abyss, is most moving.

The smaller parts are as well played. Frank Grimes is fine as a weak Erhart, whining for happiness, and Anna Carteret makes the most of her chances as Mrs. Wilton, who sweeps him off to an uncertain future. There's a touching performance, too, from Harry Lomax as William Foldal, Borkman's antithesis, who can derive joy from the desertion of his daughter.

The Royal Court has a double bill of two of its great successes of last year, Samuel Beckett's "Not I," with its virtuoso performance from Billie Whitelaw, reduced to a mouth speeding through a desperate confessional, and Athol Fugard's "Statements After an Arrest Under the Immorality Act," a dialogue between lovers—a shy white woman and a black married teacher—just before their discovery and arrest by prurient police. This, too, is graced by fine acting from Yvonne Bryceland and Ben Kingsley.



Ralph Richardson and Peggy Ashcroft in Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkman."

THEATER IN BERLIN

Mother-Figure With Verbal Knife

By Paul Moor

BERLIN (IHT).—In the program for Tankred Dorst's new play "On the Chimborazo" one finds a verbal snapshot of the author's harsh paternal grandfather: "When we sat at breakfast and he came in, we turned our bread over so he wouldn't see it had butter on it."

Dorst admits to having written an autobiographical play. It has as its main character a mother in many ways typical of her generation in Germany. German critics have reacted to the play with varying degrees of anxiety, providing occasion to wonder whether Dorst has not struck uncomfortably close to home.

The play depicts an excursion made by five persons: a widow in late middle age, her two sons, her deaf spinster friend, and one son's intended fiancée. Dorst names his mother-figure Dorothea Merz. In her ladylike way, she knows better about everything, and she can castrate a child with well-intended words as enduringly as if she took a knife to him.

Dorothea and her family formerly lived in East Germany, near the border. Now they have climbed a mountain on the Western side and have notified old friends down in the village across the border to watch for a signal fire of greeting on the mountain that night. Unhappily, at times agonisingly, tensions develop individually, personal imperfections surface, longtime illusions and protective self-delusions gradually crumble. The fire never gets built. As the mother quits the site, she says, "You have spoiled everything for me."

Dorst casts a cold eye upon his characters, but he delineates them with considerable compassion. He calls his play a comedy —but then so did Chekhov, an author Dorst admits to particularly admiring. call his plays comedies. Dorst has a deft and devastating way with dialogue, as when the mother demolishes an earlier rival for her elder son's affections with one emphatic sentence, "That time with the bread-pudding—that told me everything," or when the younger son suddenly mounts the picnic table and declaims, with mingled pity and rage, his "obituary," summarizing remarks made by the sweet defeated old spinster: "She had a good life, because she was satisfied with it."

Berlin's brilliant municipal Schiller Theater ensemble has presented Dorst's play in its medium-sized second house, the Schlosspark Theater, with Dieter Dorn's carefully orchestrated production expertly framed by Wilfried Minks's naturalistic sylvan setting. Marianne Hoppe, for several decades now a great name in German theater, dominates everything as the mother. Johanna Hofer, who at an advanced age has returned triumphantly to the stage after many years of exclusive devotion to her late husband, the great director Fritz Kortner, plays the spinster with touching, infinite delicacy. Peter Herzog and Friedhelm Ptok contribute outstanding performances as the sons, and Jutta Auerbach neatly handles the girlfriend's brief appearance.

'Falstaff' in Warsaw

Regina Resnik will stage Verdi's "Falstaff" and sing the role of Mistress Quickly for the first performances of the work by the Warsaw Opera, at the Teatr Wielki. Sir Geraint Evans will sing the title part for five performances of the opera in Italian (Feb. 6, 8, 12, 18 and 21). Arbit Blatas is the designer for the production, and Kasimirs Kord the conductor. Subsequently the production will be retained in the theater's repertory in Polish.

Opera in London: A Retreat From Monkey Business

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Jan. 31 (IHT).—The Royal Opera's new "Masked Ball" at Covent Garden last night, coming on top of Wednesday's new "Der Rosenkavalier" by the English National Opera at the Coliseum, gives London two new productions certain to provide pleasure for a long time to come.

They have in common a traditional no-nonsense approach to their subjects, reflecting, one hopes, a long overdue retreat from the pretentious experimental-novelty-seeking that has plagued opera production for the past decade, and they both show how much may still be achieved by intelligence, imagination and care in staging and design without recourse to high-falutin' monkey business.

"A Masked Ball" is produced by Otto Schenk and handsomely designed by Jurgen Rose, restoring the setting to 18th-century Sweden, whence, for the original production, it was moved improbably to Boston to mollify censorial anxieties in Naples about an opera dealing with regicide.

Last night's premiere was rich in aural as well as visual delight, superbly conducted by Claudio Abbado, and sung with full-throated ardor by Placido Domingo, Katia Ricciarelli, Piero Cappuccilli, Reri Grist and Elizabeth Bainbridge.

It was an evening to restore one's faith in opera, with Domingo going from strength to strength, Ricciarelli welcoming and surviving every challenge, Grist as the sprightliest of pages, and Cappuccilli bringing the house down with the most intelligently and eloquently articulated "Eri tu" it has ever been my pleasure to hear.

The English National Opera's "Der Rosenkavalier," in English, produced by John Copley and designed by David Walker, is less resplendently cast, but the three ladies, Anne Evans as the Marschallin, Josephine Barstow as Octavian and Valerie Masterson as Sophie, all gave of their considerable best, and the Australian bass, Neil Warren-Smith, offered a richly drawn, sometimes overdrawn Ochs. Conductor Charles Mackerras's affection for the score led him to linger unduly over some of the loveliest passages, which is not the way to make them lovelier.

As measure of the success of both productions is the fact that in two long evenings in this winter of abominable weather not a cough was heard in either house.

SHARPS & FLATS

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands —The Delta Rhythm Boys open a seven-week engagement at the Altavista Sala de Fiestas on Feb. 1.

* * *

LONDON—The Zoot Sims quartet, Jackie Cain and the Roy Kral quintet are the featured attractions every night at Ronnie Scott's.

* * *

AMSTERDAM—Leo Sayer will be at the Theater Carré on Feb. 3 at 8 p.m.

* * *

BRUSSELS—A festival of pop music will feature Little Feat, Montrose and the Tower of Power Feb. 1 at the Forest National at 8:30 p.m. Nana Mouskouri will be at the ADAC Feb. 1 at 8:30 p.m.

The Mahavishnu Orchestra will be in Brussels on Feb. 2 at the Forest National at 8:30 p.m. and in Amsterdam on Feb. 4 at the Concertgebouw at 9 p.m.

* * *

MONTREUX, Switzerland—Return To Forever, featuring Chick Corea, will be at the Maison des Congrès Feb. 1 at 7 p.m.

* * *

PARIS—The pop festival will be at the Olympia on Feb. 3 at 8:30 p.m. featuring Little Feat, Montrose and the Tower of Power; the following night at the same time there will be the Doobie Brothers, Graham Central Station and Bonaroo. Pianist Keith Jarrett will give a concert at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées on Feb. 5 at 9 p.m. and saxman Dexter Gordon is appearing nightly at the Club St. Germain (Bilboquet).

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

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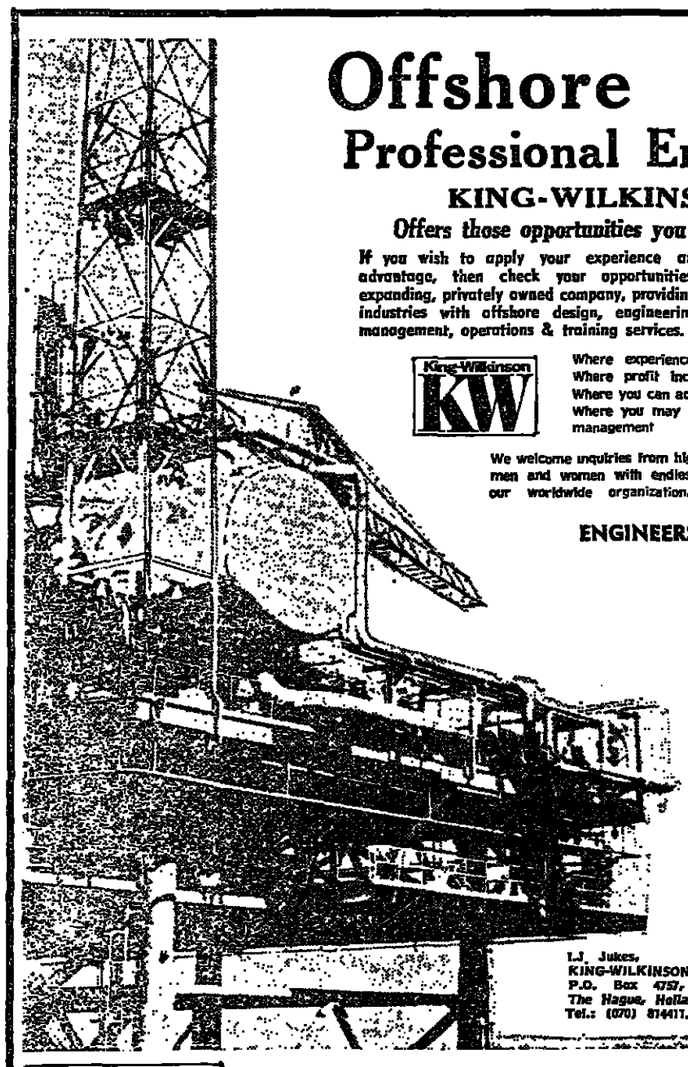
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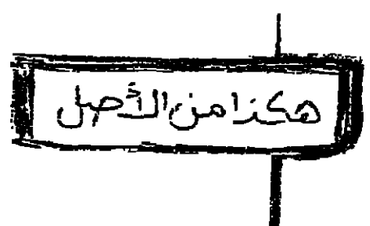
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The Phenomenal Czar Of French Culture

By Flora Lewis

PARIS (NYT).—Now that he is state secretary of culture, Michel Guy is switching roles. "For 15 years," he said, "I played the role of U.S. cultural counselor in Paris." He didn't, of course, have the title or any official position, but he is widely considered to have done more to encourage modern American arts to influence than anybody else. Two years ago, for example, he arranged for choreographer Merce Cunningham, painter Jasper Johns and musician John Cage to collaborate on a new ballet for the Paris Opéra.

As culture secretary, he is planning to take French art to the United States—not only to New York where he will inaugurate a Max Ernst show at the Guggenheim next month, "but to 10 or 12 other centers."



Michel Guy pays a visit to the Musée des Arts Décoratifs in Paris.

Keystone.

Attitudes

"For years," Mr. Guy said in an interview, "Americans have been thinking that there's nothing new in Paris, nothing happening in the arts. Most people think of French art as something that ended with Louis XVI and the more educated think it stopped around 1935.

It's like the French who used to say there wasn't any American culture, that American culture was derivative from Europe. It's simply lack of information, lack of access to what's going on. I'm not chauvinist about art—at all. The interpenetration of European and American art is the great aesthetic event of the century."

But he finds the lack of mutual awareness quite understandable. Modern American art, in Mr. Guy's view, was "an act of rupture, a real break. European art has been much more continuous, for historic reasons. Very soon, already 20 years ago, I tried to conciliate those tendencies.

I don't think art is made of movements but of people, creators. What is the individual force that matters. There's no point in creating a rivalry between Europe and the United States, New York and Paris. No sense. I took it as my problem to make American art known in Europe."

Until the late President Charles de Gaulle appointed André Malraux and raised the title of the cultural service to that of ministry, it was a state secretaryship. It retained ministerial rank with Malraux's successors. But when President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing took over, he wanted to limit the number of people attending weekly cabinet sessions, normally only ministers, according to the spokesman at the premier's office. Therefore, culture, posts and telegraph, and some others were demoted to the state secretary rank.

Mr. Guy has presided over the ministry's grandiose offices in the Palais Royal for seven months now. He is as extraordinary a phenomenon in the French cultural establishment as are his non-nationalistic ideas.

He never went to university and earned any degrees. He was never in politics. He makes a powerful point that "I never created anything," not a book or a picture or a building or a song. He just loves art, in all its forms. His official biography describes his qualifications as "enlightened amateurism and dilettantism, in the 18th-century sense."

The family fortune comes from gardening. Since the 15th century, the Guys have run nurseries in the Paris region. An ancestor took part in creating the gardens of Versailles. Michel Guy ran the family horticultural business until 1972, when the late President Georges Pompidou asked him to develop the Paris Autumn Festival, a series of events in which the plastic and performing arts are as closely intertwined as possible.

Personal Adviser

The Pompidous had a passion for modern art, and Mr. Guy was a personal adviser in amassing their own collection and decorating the 18th-century Elysée Palace, the home of the French President.

Modernism, in aesthetics, is not a taste that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing shares with his predecessor and some of the Elysée collection is likely to wind up in museums. But a mutual friend said that when he took office, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing asked Mrs. Pompidou, "What can I do for you?" She replied, "Make Michel Guy minister of culture," according to this account, and he did.

Mr. Guy, 47, is a compact man with a slightly wizened, well-tanned face, rounded by a hairline that has receded to the top of his pate. His dark eyes are calm, as reassuring as your friendly neighborhood insurance salesman. He dresses conservatively and impeccably, gray lounge suit, pale blue shirt, sober gray tie, black shoes and socks. Only the sensitive, mobile fingers betray his passion for the world of art.

His lavishly gilded gold and white office, once the boudoir of Marie-Amelie, wife of Louis Philippe, embodies the usual French notion of what is meant by culture. Mr. Guy doesn't reject it, but he has slipped in some small figures by Rodin and Ernst as a token of how much more he thinks there is to add.

Malraux

As culture minister André Malraux concentrated on monuments and museums. Housing, urban development, everyday life were considered outside the realm of the cultural, and many think Paris suffered grievously as a result of such aesthetic indifference during the building boom of the last 20 years.

Mr. Guy pays tribute to Malraux, "a great man and a great creator; it would be a horrible vulgarity to compare myself to him. But the intentions are the same," he says.

However, for Mr. Guy, "housing is culture, eating and dressing and everything is culture." The main difference now, he said, is that economic growth is no longer the overriding government priority, so it is easier to reassert the aesthetic factor in what are normally considered the practical fields.

It distresses him that since the Middle Ages, art has become increasingly separated from ordinary life.

Relieving Anguish

"The direction of the modern world in the last two, three, six centuries is towards uniformity," he said. "What can relieve modern anguish, which beyond the political, the economic, the social problems is the anguish of individuals, is to give individuals the sense that they aren't all conformist, all uniform. They are doing the same things, seeing the same sights—the subway, the factory, TV.

"People who live in villages, out in the country, have the impression that they have an individual life and they are not anguished."

Does the theory work for him? The high forehead crinkled. "I haven't really practiced it. I'm pretty anguished," he said with a serene smile. "The life I've led has concentrated on two contradictory ideas, a taste for calm and an urge for action, service. That creates a tension. It brings anguish, but it's also very satisfying."

His Idea

Mr. Guy's idea of how to go about bringing relief through art is practical, and fairly simple. It is just a matter of making a lot more available more easily, of advertising and educating. With $2 million, he said, he could once again make Paris a great world cultural center.

"The creativity is here," he said, "it's just a matter of opening things up so people have a chance to know about it."

"Creation doesn't have to be communicable," he said, "It can be making something for yourself, cooking, locksmithery. I think if I feel so strong about the need to give children a taste for individual creation, it is because I'm a frustrated creator. So I've taken an apostolic mission, to spread the taste for creating."

Mr. Guy doesn't try to figure out what brought on his passion, almost his obsession, for art in its many, changing manifestations. But wherever he may have been hiding his anguish, it was a steady beam of delight and satisfaction that illuminated his conversation.

ROME, PARIS

What's New at the Galleries

Rome

Zens, Trifalco, 22 Via Vantaggio, Rome, to Feb. 8.

Zens describes the essentials of European bridges and cathedrals in thin, scrawly lines. From the usual confusion of impressions confronting the careful sightseer, he has extracted a quicksilver image of perfect economy. This young Austrian is a master of pen and ink; his washdrawings tend to be more discursive.

* * *

Roberto Gandus, Primopiano, 32 Via Vittoria, Rome, to Feb. 8.

A series of photographs of a drawing, or of an angle in the gallery, are aligned in ever-increasing sizes, to be completed by the drawing on the wall itself or by a mirror which reflects the angle in the gallery, and so on. Gandus's is an unusually witty version of the otherwise earnestly didactic conceptual art movement.

* * *

Christian Boltansky, Canaviello, 1 Piazza Massimi, Rome, to Feb. 6.

This show consists of photographs by the founder of the French branch of narrative art, interpreting autobiographical events in naughty-boy versions of the family album and in self-portraits. Not as hair-raising as they are meant to be.

* * *

Mythological Itineraries, Oca, 42 Via Oca, Rome, to Feb. 28.

Sweetly gloomy rites of Spring by Boecklin, De Chirico's gods and heroes in turgid landscapes, his brother Savinio's sophisticated allegories, all drawing on the Greek past, interpret nothing so much as their own anxieties and the tastes of their own generation.

* * *

Bona, Studio S, 59 Via Della Penna, Rome, to Feb 8.

Snail-like creatures, nude bodies entwined in erotic acrobatics are drawn with crayon in iridescent colors. The entertainment of this Venetian's surrealism is limited here. But in portraits made of machine-stitched swatches of cloth, there is a mosaic quality of color, no archness and a cutting universal pungency.

* * *

E.C. Plunkett, Collezionista, 36 Via Gregoriana, Rome, to Feb. 28.

Born in Dublin, a former Slade School student, Plunkett paints geometric scaffolds, visual conundrums which can be perceived inside-out as well as outside-in. They are rendered with painstaking tidiness. Their unprepossessing pale colors are subordinated to the structures.

—EDITH SCHLOSS

Paris

Body Art, Galerie Stadler, 51 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Feb. 22.

This show, put together by critic François Pluchart, is a sort of retrospective on a form of activity that ranges broadly from the abstruse to the YECH! Marcel Duchamp is sued for paternity because he had his photo taken with his soapy hair shaped like Mercury's helmet. Piero Manzoni is present because he signed nude girls across the rump and exhibited "artist's shit" (so labelled) in tins. Yves Klein used nudes in a different way: he had them slosh one another with blue paint and slap themselves against the canvas. Those were the precursors. Today we have Gina Pane who slits her eyelids with a razor-blade, Journiac who makes blood pudding out of his own blood (and presumably consumes it), Klaus Rinke who just stands there, Bruce Nauman who makes faces so fiercely contrived as to make Jerry Lewis resemble a Raphael Madonna, and many others with various points to make.

* * *

Manessier, Galerie de France, 3 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8, to Feb. 22.

Seventy-five watercolors and a tapestry by Alfred Manessier. Manessier, whose idiom is non-representational yet allusive, is generally identified as a religious painter. In part this can be attributed to his titles and to the way the cross sometimes appears in a painting. In part to a certain atmospheric quality that one tends to associate with the climate of institutionalized religion. These recent watercolors (done between 1970 and '74) strike me as having greater depth and vivacity of color than I remember associating with Manessier's work up to now. Some—I am thinking in particular of one watercolor entitled "The Burgos Trial," all in black and red—have an intense luminosity about them that is thoroughly striking.

* * *

Jean Claude Silbermann, Galerie de Bellechasse, 10 Rue de Bellechasse, Paris 7, to Feb. 20.

The French word "enseigne" designates a shop sign, and that is the term Silbermann has found for the special form he practices: painting on wood that is cut out with a jigsaw in elaborate profile. Each work is, as a rule, in several pieces that are hung in relationship to one another on the wall. The substance of his painting tends to be not so much free-floating surrealist as fantastic in an almost popular vein. The colors are bright and the subjects are rather metamorphic. But the most interesting aspect of what he does resides in the most basic idea of cutting out the figures and introducing them into our everyday space in a way that is mid-way between painting and sculpture. On that delicate frontier they are not, like a picture, situated in a different space from our own, but neither do they, like a sculpture, create an imposing, quasi-numinous space around them. Rather they suggest a possibility of coexistence between the imaginary and the real.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

AN ANALYSIS

The Shrinking Dimensions of Off-Broadway

By Mel Gussow

NEW YORK (IHT).—Off-Broadway began as an alternative to Broadway. In contrast to the main theatrical marketplace, it offered a home to new writers, actors, directors and forms of theater. Off-Broadway thrived in the late 1950s and early 60s.

In one season, 1959-60, it discovered Edward Albee, Jack Gelber and Jack Richardson. Samuel Beckett, Harold Pinter, Jean Genet and Bertolt Brecht were performed with regularity. Such actors as Geraldine Page, Jason Robards, George C. Scott and Colleen Dewhurst flourished. It was a place to experiment, a place to expand the boundaries of theater.

Today, Off-Broadway has shrunk. Its influence is negligible, and its outstanding talents have gone elsewhere. It has become a little Broadway, a place to present a play when a producer cannot quite raise the backing necessary for Broadway.

As recently as 1967, the League of Off-Broadway Theaters and Producers listed 36 member theaters and 74 member producers. Now the membership has decreased to 12 theaters and 38 individuals, and the group is largely inactive. In that same seven-year period, the number of productions dropped from 64 to 55. There were fewer plays, and the individual runs were shorter.

'Sheltered Life'

"Off-Broadway is not dead," says Paul Libin, president of the Off-Broadway League, "but it's leading a very sheltered life." Most established Off-Broadway producers, including Richard Barr, Joseph Beruh and Edgar Lansbury, and Libin and his partner, Theodore Mann, have turned their attention largely or completely to Broadway. Though one has to spend more, and can lose more, on Broadway, it is also with rare exception the only place where there is still a chance to make a sizable profit.

One sign of the disintegration of Off-Broadway is that many of its former theaters (those 24 that are no longer represented in the league) now house off-Off-Broadway companies.

Creatively, off Off-Broadway today is what Off-Broadway was yesterday, with a difference. It is the place to experiment, for a new writer (or a new producer) to test his wings. The movement is much larger than Off-Broadway ever was and it is more diffuse. The theater development fund has counted 145 theaters; other estimates run much higher. Off Off-Broadway has proliferated all over New York and allows for all kinds of theater. It is also much less expensive than Off-Broadway was even in its heyday. There is no off-Off-Broadway profit motive, because there are no profits, except artistic ones.

The principal reason for the decline of Off-Broadway is, of course, economic. Costs for virtually everything connected with operating a theater have become astronomical (without, as in the case of Broadway, the possible compensation of large profits). Mr. Beruth remembers presenting "Leave It to Jane" in 1958, with a cast of 27, at a cost of $11,900. Today, he says, such a large production Off-Broadway would cost $70,000 to $100,000 and would be prohibitive in a large theater.

Size of Theater

The size of the theater has always been a crucial question for Off-Broadway. For example, Actors' Equity contracts set lower pay scales for performances in Off-Broadway theaters than for the larger theaters on Broadway. For many years the standard size for Off-Broadway contracts was a theater of 199 seats. Then this was increased to 299.

The number of seats in a theater determines the salaries of the actors and also the income at the box office. The current Equity contract increases the Off-Broadway minimum salary for actors to $150 a week, with a sliding scale. As the box-office take increases, so do the salaries, until they reach the Broadway minimum of $245 a week. The bigger the house potentially, the more the show costs.

By raising salaries, the current contract made the 299-seat house much less attractive to producers. The contract was supposed to pave the way for the use of 499-seat houses. Donald Grody, executive secretary of Actors' Equity, was "hopeful" that the 499-seat houses would bring new life to Off-Broadway. He is "disheartened" at the results. "Not one is being used," he says. With the difference between Off-Broadway costs and Broadway costs narrowing, producers looking for profits apparently now prefer to make the jump to Broadway.

"It was a terrific contract for actors," says Mr. Libin, "but the reality is that no one is producing plays, and actors end up working for nothing off Off-Broadway."

Showcase Code

Under a showcase code, Equity allows its members to perform without salary in small off-Off-Broadway houses if the run of a play is strictly limited.

Increasingly, off Off-Broadway is becoming institutionalized. Theaters are getting grants and planning full seasons. The pass-the-hat attitude is being replaced by minimal salaries.

One sign that off Off-Broadway is changing is that Actors' Equity is more interested, and on guard for violations of its contract, which is designed to prevent producers from profiting at the expense of actors.

Adherents of off Off-Broadway are adamant that this movement will not follow Off-Broadway into profit-seeking and artistic eclipse. If it does, of course, there will have to be another outlet for experimentation, even from the mainstream—perhaps off off Off-Broadway.

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NEW YORK: *Jawlensky's Mystical Sensuality*

By Hilton Kramer

NEW YORK (NYT).—The career of the Russian-born painter Alexej von Jawlensky reads today like the scenario of 19th-century Russian novel carried over into the even harsher ideological climate of 20th-century Europe. His early life sounds, indeed, like nothing out of Turgenev, yet the romance of the young army officer turned expatriate artist, painting at Pont Aven and meeting the fauves in Paris and becoming an important figure in the Munich avant-garde in the years preceding World War I, is buried in the nightmare of Hitler's Germany. Jawlensky died in Wiesbaden in 1941, after years of suffering the crippling effects of arthritis and the even more malevolent effect of the Nazi ban on modernist art.

He was born Alekset Georgevich Jawlensky in Kuslovo in 1864, the son of a colonel in the Russian army. He became a captain before quitting both the army and his native Russia for good, but not as an officer he had turned painting as his principal interest, studying at the St. Petersburg academy and becoming closely attached to the circle of Repin and the Russian realists. When he left St. Petersburg for Munich in 1896, it was in the company of Marianne von Werefkin, a wealthy and cultivated aristocrat who was herself a student of Repin.



"The Hunchback" painted by Jawlensky in 1911 (not included in New York show).

In Munich

Both Jawlensky and Werefkin were greatly drawn to French painting, especially the work of Gauguin, Van Gogh and Matisse, and it was in Munich, in alliance with that other Russian expatriate, Wassily Kandinsky, that Jawlensky became for a while an active participant in the avant-garde. In 1909, Jawlensky and Kandinsky founded the New Artists' Association of Munich in order to exhibit work judged too daring by both the academicians and the established artists' groups, and during this period Jawlensky and Werefkin lived a good deal with Kandinsky and the painter Gabriele Munter in the house Munter owned in Murnau. In Munich today, in the municipal museum, you can see the portrait Munter painted of Jawlensky in his early period.

Later, in the 1920s Jawlensky was also briefly grouped with Kandinsky, Klee and Feininger as one of the so-called "Blue Four," but by that time Jawlensky had ceased to play an active role in the German avant-garde. He became more and more immersed in a mystical and reactionary religiosity, brooding about the Bolshevik antichrist hardening its grip on his native land.

It is a pity that we have not had a good retrospective exhibition of Jawlensky's paintings. He is, to be sure, an uneven painter, yet his work attains at times an intensity of expression that is out of all proportion to its rather limited sources. He is never a "big" painter, either in his ideas or in his range of feeling, but his work nonetheless gives definition to a memorable moment in the history of modern painting—to that collision of Russian sensibility, French pictorial esthetics and German cultural politics that once made Munich an international center of modernist endeavors.

This is the reason the Jawlensky exhibition now installed at the Sabarsky Gallery has an interest somewhat larger than the small number of first-rate pictures to be seen in it. There are 24 paintings in this exhibition, but fewer than a third of these show us Jawlensky at anything like his best. His real strength as a painter lay in his ability to bring a kind of Byzantine intensity and formality to post-impressionist color—to combine the language of the Russian icon with that of Gauguin, Van Gogh and the fauves. He greatly admired Rouault, as much perhaps for his religious convictions as for his artistic accomplishments, and it is as a kind of Russian Rouault—as a painter in the grip of a mystical sensuality—that he achieves his most sustained effects.

An Obsession

Like Rouault, he was obsessed with painting the head, which he simplified and intensified into a mask of sensual color and graphic caricature. These heads of Jawlensky tend to be exotic and Slavic, with eyes that burn with an unearthly light. They have the bold color and simplified contours of folk art, and we know that Jawlensky, like Kandinsky, was much influenced by the local Bavarian folk paintings on glass that were still being produced in great quantity during his Munich and Murnau days.

In a painting like "The Old Man" (1912), in the current show, this simplified style, embellished with demonic saturations of hot color laid on with a compulsion that reminds us of Van Gogh, achieves one of Jawlensky's most haunting images.

In his later years, Jawlensky denied himself the use of such color, preferring a more schematic and "abstract" iconography of the head devoid of all sensual appeal. These "Meditations," as he called them, apparently held enormous religious significance for Jawlensky, but they are pretty drab as paintings, and cannot, I think, be regarded as anything but the evidence of the artist's decline.

Of far greater interest are the paintings of landscape motifs he produced during his enforced exile in Switzerland during World War I. The series called "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn" and "Winter," each about 10 by 14 inches and each a very lyrical evocation of nature achieved by purely chromatic means, occupies a place apart in Jawlensky's oeuvre. In these paintings, we see him drawing closer to the "Improvisations" of Kandinsky, tempted perhaps by that leap into abstraction that Kandinsky pioneered.

Before the War

It is in the paintings of the Munich and Murnau period before the war that Jawlensky makes the deepest impression. This was the only period in which he worked with a sense of artistic community, and it is this sense of heady possibility that is still instantly communicated in the color-drenched paintings of those years. Jawlensky was never much of a theorist. He was a sensualist with a religious temperament. There is some question about whether he ever really understood what Kandinsky was up to, even in the days when the latter was producing his radical paintings and even more radical theory under the very roof he shared with Jawlensky. Yet under the pressure of that excitement Jawlensky was able to mobilize his talents to their limit, and produce something memorable.

We shall understand more about Jawlensky's achievement in this period when the period itself is more fully explored. Why, I wonder, has the Munich avant-garde of the turn of the century never attracted a first-rate writer? It is a subject that rivals its counterparts in Paris and Vienna in excitement and consequence, and yet we still await a writer to do it justice.

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⅞	5-16	Avco Cp wt		24	⅝	⅝		
35⅝	9	AvcoCo pf		39	15⅝	15	15⅝—	⅝
44	21¾	AveryPd .30	16	22	23½	23⅞	23⅞+	⅜
21⅜	4¼	Avis Inc	5	39	6⅝	6	6 —	¼
9¼	4⅛	Avnetinc .30	3	139	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞—	⅛
47½	26¼	Avnet pf2.50		1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
65	18⅝	AvonPd 1.48	16	719	31⅝	29⅞	31⅝+	1⅝
22⅞	8⅞	Aztec OilGs	13	49	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛

B

67¼	11½	BabckW .80	6	123	16¼	16	16 —	½
5¼	2⅜	Beche .10e		197	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
19¾	3½	Bakerin .20	6	46	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
43⅜	22½	BakerOil .37	18	37	35	34	35 +	1¼
14⅜	8¼	Ball Cp .60	6	6	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
23⅞	12⅝	BalGE 1.96	6	207	18½	18¼	18½+	⅛
24¼	10⅞	BanCal 1.34	10	36	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
36⅞	21½	Bandag Inc	21	174	28⅜	28	28⅛+	¼
5¼	2	Banar Punt		12	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
19⅞	9⅝	BangP pf 2		2	13¾	13¾	13¾—	⅛
12½	6½	BanP pf1.25		3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
36¼	22	BkofNY 2.20	5	75	29¾	28⅝	29¾+	⅞
27¼	8⅜	Bk of Va .88	5	7	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜+	⅛
57¼	29½	BenkTr 3	6	484	39⅝	38½	39⅝—	⅛
34	16	BarbOil .80e		17	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
24⅞	9⅝	BardCR .20	15	30	14½	14¼	14¼	
22¼	1⅛	Barnett Mtg		57	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
10¼	6	Basicinc .40	3	25	8½	8⅛	8½+	⅜
16⅞	10⅝	BatesMf .28	3	10	16½	15⅞	16¼+	⅛
20⅜	14⅝	Bate Mf pf 1		5	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛—	⅛
22¼	3⅝	Bathind .40	5	118	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅜
45	17⅝	BauschL .60	9	219	26⅝	24¾	26 +	1⅛
48⅝	24⅛	BaxtLab .19	33	210	37⅞	36⅛	37⅞+	⅞
16½	13	BaySiG 1.80	5	18	16¼	15⅞	16 +	⅛
6	3⅝	BaykCig .32		6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
28⅞	10	Bearing .32	8	37	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅜
23⅜	12⅛	BeatFds .72	11	361	19⅝	19	19¼+	⅛
40	16	Beckmn .50	10	125	23	21⅝	22⅝+	1
40	20⅝	BectDick .40	19	37	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞+	⅜
10⅝	6⅝	BeechA .60b	5	18	10	9¾	10	
24⅞	16⅛	Beker .28	6	738	16½	15	16 —	1½
18⅞	9½	BelcoP .50e	4	37	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
18½	12	Belden 1.20	5	3	15¼	15⅛	15¼+	¼
8½	4⅝	BeldHe .30b	6	1	5¾	5¾	5¾—	⅛
25⅞	8¼	Bell How .84	5	136	14⅞	13½	14⅞+	1¼
18	11⅞	BemisCo 1	4	27	17⅛	16⅞	17 +	⅜
30⅛	20	Bendix 1.60	6	15	27¾	27¼	27⅝+	⅜
49⅛	31	Bendix pf 3		4	42⅛	41⅛	41¾—	⅛
27⅜	11⅝	BenflCp 1.25	6	393	19	16½	16¾	—1¼
67	37	Benef pf4.30		9	49	48½	49 +	⅜
31⅞	20¾	Bnft Spf 2.50		z170	26	25¾	26 +	½
20⅞	3½	BenSM 2.30e	3	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	½
6	2⅛	BengtB .07e	4	9	2⅜	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
11⅞	1⅜	Berkey Pho		26	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
6⅞	2½	Best Prod	6	78	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
36⅛	23½	BethStl 2a	4	408	31⅞	30⅞	31⅝+	⅜
57⅜	34⅝	BgThre .60b	14	21	52⅜	52⅛	52⅛—	⅛
41⅝	20	BlackDr .40	23	386	25⅞	24⅞	25⅛—	¼
7½	3⅝	BlairJhn .48	11	52	5⅛	5	5	
14¼	7	BlockHR .40	11	192	13⅞	13⅜	13¾+	½
21⅛	12	BlueBell .80	5	43	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	⅜
3½	1	Bobbie Brks		4	2	2	2	
20⅛	11⅝	Boeing .60a	5	109	17	16½	17 +	½
19	9⅝	BoiseCas .50	4	281	14¾	14	14¾+	⅝
22	10¾	BkMonl 1.50	6	12	22	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
25¼	15¼	Borden 1.30	9	132	23¾	23	23 +	½
22⅛	12½	BorWar 1.35	5	357	16¼	16	16¼	
3⅝	1⅛	Bormans	7	10	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+	⅛
29⅞	14	BosEd 2.44	7	69	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛—	⅜
107½	65¾	BosE pf8.88		z240	85	83	85 +	2
12⅛	4½	Braniff .20a	6	1227	7½	6⅞	7⅜+	⅜
47¼	29⅝	BriggS 1.60a	12	24	41	40½	40½—	½
56⅞	30⅝	BristM 1.52	15	297	56½	53¾	56 +	1½
36	25	BristM pf 2		4	37¼	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
14⅛	4½	BritPet .40e	2	425	8⅛	7½	8 +	⅜
15⅞	10	Brkwy Gls 1	6	52	15⅝	14¾	15¼+	⅜
20⅞	11½	BklyUG 1.72	7	24	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
13⅞	5⅝	Brown Co	2	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
28⅝	10⅞	BwnGp 1.60	7	16	17¼	17	17 —	⅛
10⅛	4¼	BwnShrp .20	7	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
16⅝	4¼	BrwnFor .20	6	128	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
18⅞	7⅛	Brunswk .40	6	212	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛+	⅛
28	8	BrushW .40	4	7	11⅞	11¼	11⅝+	⅛
20⅜	3	BT MI 1.45e		2	5	5	5 —	⅛
46½	19	BucyErie 1	16	70	37¼	36⅛	36⅞+	¼
12½	7	BuddCo .80	6	33	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
6½	4¼	BudCa pf6.0		1	5	5	5	
20⅞	11	BuffFor 1.20	14	4	14½	14¼	14½	
13	6⅝	BulovaW 7.0	6	15	8	7⅞	8	
21⅞	19½	BunkHil 1.92		9	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	⅜
8⅛	3⅛	BunkrRa .40	9	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
17⅜	9⅝	Bunkr pf1.50		3	13¼	13⅛	13¼+	⅛
26⅞	13⅝	Burlind 1.20	5	61	17⅛	16½	17 —	⅛
49⅞	27	BurlNor 17.0	6	196	41⅜	39⅞	41½+	1
7⅞	6¼	BurlNo pf.5		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
26¼	10¼	Burndy .78	7	13	18⅞	18¼	18½+	⅜
113	61⅞	Burrghs .60	20	351	75¾	71	73⅞+	3

C

26⅞	2⅜	CebCab For	3	126	5⅛	5	5	
29⅞	14	Cabot Cp 9.2	4	19	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	⅝
3½	1¼	Cadence Ind		23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4¾	2⅛	Caesars Wrl	4	11	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
4½	1⅞	Cal Financ	6	83	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅜
27	12⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	6	2	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝—	⅛
20⅜	6¾	Callahn .15r	8	21	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
14⅜	1⅛	Camm Brn		39	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
47⅛	19⅝	CamRL .60a	17	131	29½	28½	29 +	¼
37⅞	22¼	CamSp 1.24	13	68	33⅛	32⅞	33 +	¼
16⅜	10⅝	CdnPac .86e	7	41	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
13¼	6⅞	CanalR 11.0	9	5	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
39⅜	16⅜	CapCit Com	11	25	29⅜	28½	29⅜+	⅞
31	13⅝	Cap Hold .34	14	175	24	23½	24 +	⅝
21	1¼	Cepit Mtg		44	3	2½	2½—	½
43½	24⅛	Carbor 1.70	5	54	33½	32⅛	33⅛	
18⅛	9⅝	Carlisle .88	4	4	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
67	52	CaroC&Oh 5		z100	62	62	62 +	2
9½	4¼	CaroFrg .40	4	11	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
23⅛	10½	CaroPw 1.60	7	209	16	15⅜	15⅞+	⅜
31¼	15⅞	CarTec 16.0	4	43	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅜
17	6	CarrCp 5.2	27	105	8⅞	8¼	8⅞—	⅛
14⅝	8½	CarrGn 8.8e		1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
31	12	Cart Hwl .80	9	102	20½	20	20½	
52	22	CartHw p f2		1	34½	34½	34½	
9⅛	4⅝	CartWall .40	18	127	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	
11	6	CascNGs 9.2	8	6	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
17⅞	18	CastlCk .80b	5	12	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	½
69¾	39⅞	CaterTr 1.80	14	386	55⅞	54¾	55⅞—	⅝
2⅛	⅛	Cavngh Cm		45	¾	11-16	¾	
40⅝	25	CBS 14.6	10	277	37	36½	36⅞—	⅜
27½	17½	CBS pf 1		11	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛+	½
2⅛	⅝	CCI Corp		20	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
17	11⅞	Ceco Cp 11.5	5	32	15	15	15	
35	24⅝	Celanse 28.0	4	228	27¾	26½	27¼+	¼
15⅝	3¼	Cencoinc .20		112	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
19	4	Centex .12	8	82	7¼	7	7⅛—	⅜
21½	11	CenHud 1.72	7	11	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛—	⅛
20¾	10	CenIlLt 1.60	8	86	15½	15	15 —	½
26⅞	25⅛	CnILt pf2.87		z250	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	½
15⅞	8½	CenIlPS 1.20	9	67	12⅞	12⅜	12¾+	⅛
17⅛	11½	CenLaE 1.38	8	5	16¾	16½	16½	
17⅜	10⅛	CeMPw 13.4	8	19	12¼	12	12¼+	⅛
17⅜	10⅜	CenSoW 1.16	9	47	15⅞	15½	15⅝—	⅛
23⅜	9⅝	CenSoya 6.0	7	36	12⅞	12⅜	12½—	⅛
23½	13	CenTel 1.12	10	63	20⅝	19½	20⅛+	⅜
12½	6½	Centrn Data	7	194	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞+	1⅛
19½	11⅛	Cerro 12.0	3	16	13	12⅝	13	
15⅝	6½	Cert-teed .60	13	10	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
17	11⅝	CessnaAir 1	5	11	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
20⅞	9⅝	Champint 1	4	168	14½	13¾	13⅞—	⅜
22	17½	Chml pf1.20		29	15½	15⅛	15⅝+	¼
17⅞	7¼	ChamSp .60	8	74	10	9⅞	10	
17	7	Chance .60	9	56	16⅛	16	16	
25¼	12¼	Charlr 1.35a	2	58	22⅜	21	22¼+	1¼
30½	18	Charlr NY 2	5	62	24	23½	23⅞+	⅜
10⅛	7	ChaseFd .72		3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
55½	24⅝	ChaseM 2.20	6	319	36¾	36⅛	36½+	⅛
42½	3⅞	ChaseMn Tr		2½6	8⅞	8	8¼+	⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Chelsea 4.0a	2	21	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
26⅛	13½	Chemin 1.10	5	88	27⅞	23⅞	27⅞+	⅜
47½	27¾	ChmNY 2.88	6	467	38⅝	37⅜	37⅞—	⅛
38½	25½	CheVa 1.80a	4	3	31½	31	31 —	¾
67½	26⅝	Chesbg 1.24	18	50	48	46	48 +	2
32⅛	25⅛	Chessie 2.10	6	313	25⅞	29¼	27⅞—	⅛
11⅞	5	ChiMilw Cp	2	5	6⅝	6½	6½	
12⅛	9	Chi Milw pf		1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
33⅛	19⅝	ChlPneuT 2	7	18	25⅛	25	25⅛—	⅛
13⅜	7	ChiRkl Pac		1	9½	9½	9½	
6	1⅞	ChkFull .72r		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Chris Craft		58	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
13¼	7⅝	Chromal .70	5	37	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝+	⅛
20⅛	7	Chryslr 1.40	6	711	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜+	⅛
6⅛	1	Chrysler wi		27	2½	2	2 —	⅛
14⅜	¾	CI Mtg Gp		61	2⅜	2½	2⅝	
11½	2	CI Rlt Inv		31	3⅝	3½	3½+	⅛
23¼	15¼	CinBell 1.60	7	6	21	20⅞	21 —	⅛
23¼	13⅛	CinnGE 1.64	9	17	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
95½	71	CinG pf7.44		z10	79½	79½	79½—	1½
36½	13⅛	CinMila 1.40	6	20	18	18	18 +	⅛
43½	23⅛	CIT Fin 2.20	8	95	34⅞	33½	34⅝+	⅝
45¼	20⅝	Citicorp .80	13	1523	34⅝	33½	34 +	⅜
62¼	32¼	CitiesSv 2.40	5	44	43¼	43	43 —	⅛
31¼	2	CitzSo 1.89e	6	127	5⅛	4⅞	5	
14	1	Citizns Mtg	4	8	3	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
14	4¼	Citylnvst .66	5	109	7	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
2	5-16	City Inv wt		2	13-16	13-16	13-15	
25¼	11¼	Cityln pf B2		27	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+⅜
4⅝	1⅜	City Strs		7	2½	2⅜	2½	
46½	17½	ClarkE 1.60	5	108	27⅛	26¾	27 +	¼
21½	6½	ClarkOil .50	2	23	9½	9⅛	9½	
5	2⅝	CLC Am .20	3	34	3¾	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
82½	50¼	ClvClif 2.60a	11	6	77¼	76⅞	77¼+	1¼
33¼	20¼	ClvElIll 2.48	8	27	27¾	27⅛	27¾+	⅝
111½	104	ClevEl pf 12		z152	112	111¼	111½	
14¼	5⅞	CloroxCo .52	9	402	7¾	7⅛	7⅝+	½
7⅝	2½	CluetPea .30	7	262	4⅜	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
11¼	6⅝	CluetP pf 1		14	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
27¼	5⅞	CMInv Cp	4	433	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜+	½
11⅛	2¼	CNA Fin		161	4⅛	4	4⅛	
15⅝	5⅝	CNA pfA1.10		54	8¾	8½	8¾—	⅛
13½	8¾	CNA I 1.03a		14	12½	11⅞	11¾—	⅛
8¾	13-32	CNA Larw		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
20	4½	CNAL pf2.10		6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅜
12⅝	3⅝	CoastSt Gas	3	349	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
23⅝	14½	CstSG pf1.83		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
13⅝	10¼	CstSG pf1.19		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
127⅛	44⅞	CocaCol 2.13	18	402	67½	65⅝	66⅞	
11⅝	3½	CocaBtlg .40	12	302	6⅞	5¾	6⅛+	⅛
13⅝	5	ColdwBk .36	5	2	8	8	8	
7½	1¼	Coleco Ind		57	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
30¼	15¾	ColgPal .68	17	440	25⅞	24½	25⅞+	1⅛
9¼	3½	CollinAik .40	5	22	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
10⅛	1⅜	Collins Fd	7	34	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
57⅞	12⅝	ColPenn .40	14	157	31⅞	30⅝	31⅞+	1½
25⅞	14	ColonlSt 1.25	7	7	18½	18¼	18½	
29¼	15⅞	Coltind 2	3	255	28⅛	27⅝	28 +	¼
50½	40	Colt pf4.25		6	48½	48	48½+	½
20	16	Colt pf1.60		8	19	18½	19 +	¼
29¼	15½	ColGas 2.06	8	36	24¾	24⅛	24⅝+	½
53¼	46	ColuGas pf		3	53½	52⅝	53½+	½
4⅝	1⅝	Colum Pict		105	3⅛	2⅞	3	
25⅞	12	ColSOh 1.96	8	113	16¾	16	16½—	⅛
25	1⅝	Colwel Mtg		20	4⅞	4	4⅛—	⅛
13	4⅝	Combd Com	6	2	9	8⅞	9	
106¼	21⅝	CombE 1.60	8	115	34⅝	33¼	34½+	⅞
37¼	14⅞	ComlSol 1.40	6	16	32½	31⅜	31⅞—	1⅛
30⅝	19⅞	ComwE 2.30	9	107	25½	25	25¼+	⅛
10⅛	6⅝	ComEdA wt		1	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
97½	77½	ComE pf8.40		2	86	85	86	
28	25⅛	ComE pf2.87		19	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	
25⅛	17	ComwE pf 2		25	21⅝	21	21⅝+	⅝
24	16	ComE pf1.90		3	20¾	20¾	20¾—	⅛
20⅛	14⅛	ComE pf1.42		12	17¾	17¾	17¾—	⅛
15⅞	5¼	ComwO .22t	3	50	6⅞	6	6⅛	
27¼	12⅞	ComO pf1.72		10	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1½	Comput Sci	15	72	2¾	2⅝	2¾+	⅛
40⅝	22¾	Comsat 1	8	223	34⅛	32⅞	33⅞+	½
10⅛	3	ConAgra		9	4	3⅞	4	
19¾	14⅜	ConeM 1.20a	4	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
29⅛	8½	ConnM 1.60	9	52	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
21⅞	9⅝	Conrac .60	7	25	17	16½	16⅞+	⅜
21⅞	3⅛	ConEd .70e	4	694	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	
71	34⅞	ConEd pf 6		1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛—	¼
58	28½	ConEd pf 5		5	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛+	1
54⅞	23½	CnE pfC4.65		z241	38½	37¾	38½+	⅞
24⅞	10½	ConFds 1.35	7	337	15⅝	15	15⅛—	⅛
70⅞	40⅛	ConF pf4.50		4	51	50¼	51	
20½	8⅝	ConFrgt .70	6	36	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
26⅜	16⅞	ConNGs 2.18	9	45	24½	24⅝	24⅝	
24⅞	9	ConsuPow 2	10	138	14⅝	14	14—	½
95	53	CnPw pf7.76		z100	62	62	62 +	2
94½	49⅞	CnPw pf7.45		z100	61	61	61 +	1
59¼	45½	ConPow pf 6		16	57¼	54½	55 —	2½
58	29½	CnPw pf4.50		z70	39	38	38 +	½
52½	30	CnPw pf4.16		z90	35½	34	35½+	2½
8¼	3⅝	Cont Air Lin	10	469	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
28¼	23	ConCan 1.36	7	112	26⅞	26⅛	26½+	⅛
11	6⅜	ContCop .80	2	37	8⅝	8	8⅛+	⅛
41⅞	23⅛	ContCp 2.60	10	136	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞+	⅛
45	25¼	CIC pfA2.50		1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝+	⅝
59¼	23¼	ContlCp 2.20	7	194	37	36¾	37 —	⅛
14⅛	6⅝	ContlP 1.45e		25	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
15⅞	1⅛	Contil Rlty		70	2⅜	2¼	2¼—	⅛
7¾	1⅜	ConMtg .36e		245	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
58½	29	ContOil 3	5	228	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝+	⅛
19	9⅛	ContTele 1	8	345	12¼	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
39⅛	9⅛	Control Dat	7	744	14¼	13⅝	13⅞+	¼
28	15⅝	Conwood 2	7	3	24	23⅞	24	+⅛
8¾	1⅞	CookUn .39r	6	70	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜	
46⅝	20½	Coopind 1.04	6	25	30	29¼	29¼	
8⅛	3⅝	Cooper Lab		5	5¼	5	5⅛	
14½	5	CoopTR .60	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅝	5⅝	Copeind .60	9	9	9⅝	9½	9½+	⅜
34⅞	15½	CoppRg .50a	3	18	21⅛	21	21½+	¾
27⅞	18	CopwCp 1.80	4	42	25¼	24	25 +	½
3⅝	1	Cordura Cp		22	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	
90¼	25	CornG 1.12a	14	157	38¾	33	38⅛—	½
14⅛	2⅛	CornwlE .40	12	2	4	4	4	
23¼	1⅛	Cousins Mtg		17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Cowles .20	8	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
19⅞	9	CoxBdct .40	7	71	16⅛	15	16 +	1
37⅞	23⅞	CPC Intl 2	10	154	37⅞	35⅞	37¼+	¼
34⅛	15⅞	Crane 1.40b	3	x127	35⅞	33⅛	35⅞+	2⅞
7⅛	3⅝	CreditF .40	8	15	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
25⅞	13⅛	CrockN 1.66	9	65	21	20¼	20⅞+	⅜
12⅛	6⅝	CrompK .80	5	44	10	10	10	
20⅞	11⅛	CrouHin .70	8	13	16	15⅞	16 +	¼
23	13⅝	Crown Cork	10	84	20⅝	19½	20⅛+	⅝
39⅞	19⅜	CrwZll 1.80a	6	179	29⅞	23⅛	29 +	1¼
13⅜	6½	CTS Cp .50	5	217	10⅝	10	10⅝+	¼
13	5	Culligan .40	6	28	7	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
37⅜	11⅝	CumEng 1a	5	36	18	17⅛	18 +	¾
7⅛	2⅛	CunnDrg .20	12	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
13⅞	8⅝	Curinc 1.08		7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
14⅝	5	CurtisW .40e	7	113	8⅛	7⅜	8⅛+	⅝
27	15⅝	CurtWr A 2e		4	20	19½	20 +	½
31	16⅝	CutlerH 1.60	5	61	21½	21½	21½	
24⅝	15⅝	Cyclop 1.40a	2	25	23½	22⅞	23½+	⅝
45⅛	20⅝	Cyprus 1.40	5	18	25	24¾	24¾—	⅛

D

41½	6	Damon .20	12	168	12⅜	11½	12⅜	+⅜
7⅛	4	DanRiv .40	4	76	5⅜	5	5⅜	
25½	14	DanaCp 1.36	4	18	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	⅛
23½	10⅜	Dartlnd .60b	6	83	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	
27	18⅝	Dartlnt pf 2		3	25	25	25 —	⅜
39	8⅝	Data Genl	11	176	14⅝	13⅞	14½+	1½
15⅞	11	Dayco 1.14	6	7	13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅛
5⅛	1	Daylin Inc		42	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝+	⅛
12	6½	DaytHud .40	5	7	9¼	9¼	9¼	
21⅜	12⅝	DaytPL 1.66	8	67	15⅞	15¼	15⅞+	½
110	100	DPL pf 12.50		z100	110½	110	110	
8½	4¼	DeanWit .40	17	55	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜+	⅜
53⅞	27⅜	Deere 1.80	7	213	38⅞	38¼	38⅞—	¼
15⅛	7⅝	DelmaP 1.20	6	85	11⅛	10⅞	11	
24⅝	16	DelMon 1.30	6	154	25	24	25 +	⅞
56⅛	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	7	2224	31⅜	29	31⅛+	1
8	1⅛	Deltec Intl		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9⅝	2⅜	Deltona Crp	13	61	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
22½	10¼	DennMfg .90	4	41	15⅝	15	15⅛—	⅛
19	10⅛	DennMf pf 1		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	1⅛
13⅞	5⅞	Dennys .12a	8	160	10¼	9⅝	10⅛+	½
29½	20⅝	Dentsply .80	14	10	26	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
25	4½	Deseret Ph	17	13	8⅝	8	8⅛+	⅜
11⅝	4	DeSoto .68	6	28	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
18	7½	DetEdis 1.45	8	162	12½	12	12⅛—	⅜
70	41⅝	Det E pf5.50		7	50⅛	49⅞	49⅞—	⅞
17⅛	7⅛	Dexter .36	7	8	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
23⅞	6¼	Dial Finl .54	7	9	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
31¼	20½	Diamint 2	6	62	28¼	27⅞	28	
29⅜	20½	DiamSh 1.40	4	72	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	
35¼	25⅝	Dia Sh pfC 2		1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	½
16½	12	Dia pf D1.20		42	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
17⅛	6⅞	DickAB .52	4	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
12⅛	6	Dictaphn .60	7	50	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
39⅞	11	Diebold .40b	10	18	19½	19¼	19½+	¼
9⅛	3	DiGiorgo .33	11	16	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
122⅞	45⅝	Digital Eqpt	18	629	70⅞	65½	63¼+	4⅛
8	4⅛	Dillingm .40	5	112	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
24	17⅛	Dilingm pf 2		3	21¾	21½	21¾+	¼
34	23	Dillon 1.30b	11	32	28¾	27⅞	28 +	⅝
54⅛	16⅝	Disney .12b	18	1282	30⅞	29⅛	29⅞+	⅞
16⅜	4½	Disston 1.12	5	22	7⅝	6⅞	7¼+	¼
2⅜	1⅛	Diversfd In	10	64	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17¼	13-16	DivMt 1.56e		71	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
22⅞	6½	DrPepper .30	20	700	10⅞	9½	10⅛+	⅜
64½	31⅜	DomeM .80a	12	46	47	46	46 —	½
5⅞	2	DonLufJ .10		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
24½	15¾	Donnelly .56	15	151	23⅝	23	23¼+	⅜
11	7¼	DoricCp .20	4	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
8½	4¼	DorOliv .10e	5	30	7½	7¼	7½+	⅜
6⅞	3	Dorsey .10		5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
41¼	24½	Dover 1.20	7	12	31⅝	31¼	31⅝+	⅜
70	49⅞	DowCh 1.40	11	615	61	60	60⅞—	⅛
4⅜	2⅜	DPF Inc		13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
43	26⅞	Dravo 1.60	7	x13	33⅜	33	33⅛+	⅜
70¼	33	Dresser 1.40	9	353	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛—	½
70⅛	35½	Dres pf 2.20		776	44½	44	44 —	⅛
63½	32	Drssr pfB 2		1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝—	⅛
19½	12½	DrexBd 1.44		4	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
9⅝	3½	Dreyfus .55e	10	27	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
20⅝	10	Duk Pw 1.40	8	521	14⅝	14	14⅝+	¼
101½	65	Duke pf8.20		z10	78½	78½	78½+	1½
94	62	Duke pf7.80		z20	75	74	75 +	2½
84½	54	Duke pf6.75		7	69⅛	68½	69½+	⅝
36	13½	DunBrad .96	16	56	24⅞	24	24	
4⅝	1	Duplan Cp		35	2	1⅞	2 +	¼
179	84½	duPont 5.50e	12	394	98¾	93⅞	98 +	3⅝
66¾	53	duPnt pf4.50		1	59¼	59¼	59¼—	½
21⅜	11	DuqLt 1.72	7	71	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
27	19	Dq 4.1pf2.07		z100	23	23	23 +	1
37	24	DuqL pf2.75		z1120	26⅝	26	26⅝+	¾
14⅜	5½	Dymoln .40	4	6	8¼	8	8¼+	¼

E

22½	13	EaglPic 1.04	4	7	18¼	18	18¼+	½
11⅜	7	EascoCp .50	4	6	10½	10⅜	10½+	⅛
8½	3⅛	EastAir Lin	16	725	5⅜	5	5¼+	⅜
30⅝	12½	EastGs .45e	6	154	28⅝	27⅞	28 —	⅜
17	8	EastUtl 1.50	10	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
117⅞	57⅝	EasKd 1.56a	20	889	74¾	71⅜	73½+	1½
31	18	Eaton 1.80	5	x60	26	24⅝	26 +	1
29⅛	17⅛	Eaton pf1.19		x2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	¼
34	15	Echlin .38	14	52	22¼	21⅞	21⅞+	⅜
26⅞	10	EckrdJk .30	15	46	18	17½	18 +	⅜
16⅛	5	Eckd NC .38	7	3	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅛
19⅞	7	EG&G .12	12	66	11⅛	10⅞	11 +	¼
3⅛	1⅛	Elect Assoc		19	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛—	⅛
25⅝	10½	EDS .55e	10	68	12½	12	12½+	⅜
4⅛	1	El Mem Mg	3	15	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
8⅝	4⅛	ElMM pf 1K		4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
4⅞	2	Elixir Ind	9	143	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
16⅛	9⅛	ElPasoCo 1	4	183	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	¼
28	17	EltraCp 1.60	5	30	24¼	23¾	24⅛	½
45⅞	20⅞	EmerEl .70	17	138	29	27½	28¾+	¾
59½	24	EmeryA .96	22	23	33⅝	33¼	33⅝+	⅜
10⅛	6⅞	Emeryin .34	6	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
22	14⅛	Emhrt 1.30b	5	104	17⅞	17	17⅛—	⅛
3	1⅜	EMI Lt .13a	5	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
16¾	9⅝	EmpDE 1.28	8	23	13⅝	13⅜	13⅛—	⅜
14⅜	5⅝	EmpFin .571	12	19	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
13	4⅜	Empire Gas	2	51	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
21⅝	12⅝	EngthM .60a	5	68	16	15⅝	15¾—	¼
7	4⅛	EnnisBu .32	4	10	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
20	12½	Entex 1.20	6	11	18½	18¼	18½	
35	7⅝	Envirotech	8	57	13⅛	13	13 +	⅛
16	7	Equimrk .88	5	2	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
32¼	20⅝	EquitGe 2.40	6	3	26¾	26½	26¾+	¼
22½	10	EqutLf 1.89e	8	192	15⅞	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
34	21⅜	Esmark 1.40	5	94	26⅛	25¼	26⅛+	⅜
7	3¼	Esquire .32	3	41	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
5¼	2⅛	Esterline .30	8	14	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞+	¼
30⅛	19	Ethyl 1.20a	4	56	29⅞	29½	29⅝—	⅛
43	26	Ethyl pf2.40		7	42½	42¼	42½—	½
13¼	2	Evans Prod		729	4⅛	4	4⅛	
18⅜	9⅛	ExCellO 1	5	30	12	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
24¼	16¼	Exclsr 1.68a		13	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
99¾	54⅞	ExxonCp 5e	5	643	73⅜	71¾	73⅛+	⅝

F

10⅛	4⅛	Fabrge .40	4	81	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
64	16⅛	FairCam .80	5	433	25½	23¼	25 +	1½
7⅝	3⅝	Fairind .30	7	26	5½	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
10⅛	6	FairmtF .60	6	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞—	⅛
3½	1⅛	Falstaf Brw		10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅜	6⅛	Fansteel .40	4	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	
11¼	3⅜	FarWlF .44t	8	12	6⅝	6⅝	6½+	¼
12	3½	Farah Mfg		23	4¾	4½	4⅝	
14⅛	2⅛	Fedders Cp		90	4⅛	4	4⅛	
18	9	FederalCo 1	5	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
22½	13⅛	FedMog 1.80	7	6	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
20¾	11⅛	FedNMt .48	8	196	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛+	⅝
22½	15	FedPap 1.50	3	17	19⅞	19½	19⅞+	⅜
16¼	12¼	FPap pf1.20		11	14⅛	14	14⅛	
8	3⅝	FedSign .30	4	32	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	
37½	20⅛	FedDSt 1.16	13	89	34⅛	33½	34⅛+	⅝
25	13⅛	FerroCp 1	5	12	20	19¾	19¾—	⅛
19	9⅛	Fibrebrd .90	38	34	11½	11	11½+	⅛
5⅝	2	Fidelity Fin	6	20	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
36⅛	22⅛	FidelUn 2.40	6	8	23½	23	23½+	¼
18½	6½	FieldcrMil 1	4	6	10¼	9⅞	10¼+	⅛
12⅛	5⅞	FiltrolCp .60	4	17	9	8⅞	9 —	⅛
15⅞	5½	FinlFed .60t	5	39	11⅛	10⅞	11	
20	12¼	Firestn 1.10	6	49	16⅛	16⅛	16¼—	⅛
16¾	5	FstChar .37t	9	1126	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛—	½
39	15	FstChic .90	8	257	21½	20⅝	21½+	⅝
60	26½	FstIntBnc 1	13	372	42⅛	41	41⅛+	1
13⅝	4⅛	FstMiss .24	3	783	13⅝	13	13⅝—	⅛
10⅛	½	FstMtg Inv		261	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
48½	21⅛	FstNBo 1.88	6	28	23⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	1
23	16½	FstNStBn 2	7	3	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	½
45	12	FstPa 1.32	7	94	15⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
16	2⅜	FPaMt 1.95e	5	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
11⅞	5⅛	FstUnR .96b	11	4	9	9	9	
10⅞	4	FstVaB .45e	9	17	6	6	6 +	⅛
34¼	10	FWisCp 1.76	13	13	14½	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
58	14	FischM 1.10	9	5	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝+	⅛
15⅜	8½	FishFds .40	6	29	12	11⅞	12	
7⅞	4½	FishrScl .20	10	47	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛+	⅛
11	3⅞	FleetEnt .24	29	684	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞+	½
12⅛	6½	Fleming .70	7	26	12⅝	12¼	12⅞+	⅝
14⅛	6½	Flexvan .62t	4	60	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
19⅛	9⅛	Flintkot 1.16	6	18	15¼	15	15¼+	⅛
60¼	37⅝	Fln pfA4.50		z120	51	50½	51	
32	14¼	FlaE Coast	6	9	20¾	20½	20⅝—	⅝
16	7⅛	FlaGas .60	4	233	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
30⅛	10⅞	FlaPow 1.95	7	137	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
29⅛	13⅛	FlaPwL 1.36	7	463	19⅝	19	19¼—	⅛
34⅛	17½	FlaStl 1.50	3	12	22⅞	22	22⅛+	⅝
37½	15	FluorCp .20	10	391	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞+	½
21¼	9	FMC .92	5	70	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
35	21½	FMC pf2.25		8	27¾	27¼	27½+	⅝
9	3⅝	Fd Fair .20	5	20	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
11¼	5¼	FoofoCB .80	10	16	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
54⅞	23⅜	FordM 3.20	9	360	37⅝	36⅝	36⅞	
14⅞	9⅛	ForMcK .88	4	163	13½	13	13⅛+	½
25	17½	FMK pf1.80		4	24¼	24	24⅛+	¼
17	10¼	FtDea 1.24a		4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	¼
21¼	12	FtHowP .40	13	27	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
64⅞	13	FosterWhl 1	6	139	19⅞	18⅝	19⅞+	1
42⅛	18½	Foxboro .60	12	25	25	24½	25 +	½
20	10	FrnklnM .40	10	319	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
29⅛	17¼	FreepM 1.60	5	121	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞+	⅛
25⅛	13	Fruehf 1.80	5	70	19	18½	19	
10¼	2⅞	Fuqua Ind	3	57	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛

G

9	2	Gableind 1t	4	31	6¼	6	6 —	⅛
3½	⅞	GAC Corp	2	90	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
11⅛	6	GAF Cp .52	5	88	10½	10	10⅛+	⅛
17⅞	11⅛	GAF pf 1.20		1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
33⅛	17	GamSk 1.40	4	16	21	20⅞	21 +	¼
38⅞	19½	Gannett .44	18	52	29	27⅜	29 +	1½
36⅛	16⅝	GardDen .76	15	98	22⅛	21¼	21⅜+	¼
11⅞	6⅜	Garfinkl .96	6	11	10½	10⅛	10½+	¼
17⅛	11½	Garlock .88	5	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4	8	Gas Svc 1.12	7	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
4½	1	Gateway In	2	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
7⅞	2⅛	GCA Corp	4	28	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	⅛
16⅞	4⅛	Gemini Cap		17	8½	8⅛	8⅝—	⅛
15	6⅞	GnAInv .24e		20	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
50⅞	27⅜	GnAOil .80b	9	38	37⅛	39¼	39⅝—	½
65	22¼	GATran 1.60	6	40	30⅛	30	30⅛—	½
80	35	GATn pf2.50		3	40¼	40¼	40¼—	⅝
14	7⅜	GenBanc .80	4	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
10½	6⅛	GnCable .44	5	63	8⅞	8½	8⅞+	⅛
15¼	9⅝	GenCig 1.20	7	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
15⅞	5⅝	G Cinma .44	7	50	13¼	12⅝	13 —	⅛
7⅝	2⅛	Gen Develpt	4	36	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
28¾	13⅛	Gen Dynam	6	18	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	½
65	30	GenEl 1.60	11	640	38⅞	38	33⅝	
28⅝	14	GnFood 1.40	10	269	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	½
18½	11	GnGth 1.10e	16	5	15	15	15	
9⅝	4⅝	GnHost .40e	4	9	6⅛	6	6⅛	
17½	4⅛	GenInst .271	4	145	7⅛	7	7⅛+	¼
36⅛	23½	GnInstr pf 3		11	29½	29¼	29½	
16⅝	4⅛	GnMed .14e	8	187	9	8⅝	9 +	⅛
59⅞	28⅛	GenMill 1.20	13	102	45⅝	44¼	45⅛—	⅛
45½	25⅛	GnMot 3.40e	12	954	38⅞	38	38⅝+	⅛
71	55½	GnMot 5pf 5		4	64¾	64	64 —	¾
13⅛	4⅛	GenPort .80	75	120	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
20¼	9½	GPubUt 1.68	6	261	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
9⅝	4⅛	G Refra .10e	6	31	8⅞	8½	8⅞+	⅜
55	17⅛	GnSignal .76	11	21	30	29½	29⅞—	¼
4½	1⅞	Gen Steel	4	109	4	3⅝	4 +	¼
26⅞	16⅛	G TelEl 1.80	10	517	21¼	20⅛	21⅛+	½
17	12½	GTFI pf1.30		z100	14¼	14¼	14¼+	1
18¼	9⅜	G Tire .10b	4	62	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
7½	2⅝	Genesco Inc	5	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
20⅞	13	Genstar 1.20	6	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
36⅛	17	GenuPts .56	21	33	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛+	⅜
45½	22⅛	GaPac .80b	13	132	36⅛	35⅜	36½	
96½	58	GaPw pf7.80		z100	65	65	65 —	1
96	52	GaPw pf7.72		z100	64	63½	64 +	⅜
16¾	8½	GerberPd 1	8	78	15½	14⅞	15½+	¼
175	96	GettyO 1.30e	10	60	147¾	144½	147¼+	⅝
7⅛	4	GF Bus .32a	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14⅛	8⅜	GlanPCem 1	6	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
17⅞	5⅛	Glb Finl .73t	5	82	10½	10⅛	10½+	¼
6⅛	2⅛	GiddLw .10a	4	237	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	⅜
17¼	7½	GiffdHill .52	3	12	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
49⅛	20⅛	Gillette 1.50	8	227	25½	24⅝	25⅛+	⅝
17⅞	4⅞	Ginos Inc	4	90	6⅛	6¼	6⅛+	⅛
16¼	4⅞	Gleason Wk		73	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
17⅞	6⅝	Global Mar	10	40	11¼	10⅞	11 +	⅛
19	11⅜	GlobeUn 1	4	92	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
16	5	GoldWt Fin	7	0	12¼	11¾	11⅞—	⅜
24⅞	12½	Goodrl 1.12	4	1757	14⅛	13¾	14⅛—	⅛
18⅞	13⅛	Goodyr .10	5	119	16⅛	15⅝	16 +	⅛
9⅝	5½	GorJwlA .32	4	7	8¼	8	8¼+	¼
24⅛	3⅛	Gouldin 1.10	5	48	17⅛	16¾	17⅛+	½
15⅞	12⅛	Gould pf1.35		17	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
28⅝	18	Grace 1.60	5	179	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
14	7⅝	GrandUn .80	22	15	11	10⅞	11 +	½
18⅜	12¼	Granity 1.50	3	8	17⅞	17¾	17⅞—	⅛
12	1⅛	Grant WT		22	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
9⅛	5	GrayDrg .40	4	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	¼
32	5	GtAMt 2.57e		73	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
14⅞	6½	GtAtlPac	7	29	9⅝	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
18¾	10¼	GtLkDr 1.20	37	19	13⅞	12⅞	13⅛+	⅝
13⅞	9⅝	GtNoir 1.10e	11	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
34⅛	26⅝	GtNorN 1.80	4	21	33⅝	32½	33 +	½
23	6⅝	GtWnFin .44	7	317	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	½
3¼	3⅛	GrtWU 2.92e	1	21	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜—	⅛
19½	11½	GtWn pf1.88		2	16⅝	16½	16⅛—	½
71⅞	71	GB.rla n1	12½	2	¾	r0G5		
25¼	12½	GrGiant 1.08	6	7	17½	17¼	17½	
18⅝	9⅝	Greyh 1.04a	7	105	12⅝	12½	12½	
4⅝	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		23	2	1⅞	2 —	⅛
6⅜	15-16	Grolier Inc		180	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
14⅝	8¼	Grumm .60	4	47	11⅛	10¾	11⅛+	⅜
20⅞	6	Guarin .10e	8	7	10⅝	10	10⅝+	⅜
30⅝	1⅝	GulfMt 2.57e		43	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
12	5⅞	GlfLShld .50	5	90	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	¼
16⅝	1⅛	GulfMtg Rlt		34	3	2⅞	3	
25¼	16	GulfOil 1.70	4	913	20⅜	20¼	20¼+	½
15⅛	6⅜	GlfRes .25e	3	402	14	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
22⅞	12	GlfR pfB1.30		4	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
16	8⅜	GlfStUt 1.12	7	107	12⅞	12¼	12⅝—	⅛
29⅛	18	GlfWnInd 1	4	85	27⅜	26⅞	27⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3	GlfWInd wt		150	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
56⅞	38	GlfW pf 3.87		5	50⅛	49½	50 +	1
71¾	56⅛	GlfW pf5.75		5	60	59¼	60 +	1½
2⅝	1⅛	Gulton Ind	12	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	½

H

36	20⅛	Hack W 2.48	10	5	27¾	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
14⅝	8	HallFB .44	11	17	13	13	13	
16¼	10	HallPrt .80a	4	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
194	164	Hallibtn 1.20	18	339	127⅛	127⅛	126⅛+	6⅛
22	10⅞	HamrlP 1.30	3	70	16	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
1⅛	3⅛	Hammond	7	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
8½	2⅛	Handlmn .40	11	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅞	7	HanesCp .68	4	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
54⅞	19	Hanna 1.35	19	16	31½	30¼	31½+	1½
21	12¼	HarcBr 1.20	7	11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
7⅝	2½	Hardees	43	3	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	½
37⅛	17⅛	Harnisf 1.80	5	16	31	30½	31 +	⅝
16⅝	7½	Harrahs .22	7	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
33⅛	13	Harris 1.20		66	17½	17	17⅛	
15¾	9⅝	Harsco 1b	4	24	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
14¼	4⅞	HartSMx .60	5	57	6½	6⅜	6½	
10⅞	5⅞	HarteHk .20	6	17	8	8	8	
19⅞	12½	HattSe 1.44a		11	16½	16¼	16½+	¼
23⅝	14⅛	HawllEl 1.68	8	7	20	19	20 +	½
1⅜	1	HayesAlb 1	5	4	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
6⅝	2	Hazeltine	10	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅜
19	5½	HCA M .50a	3	5	9	8⅞	9 —	⅛
13	4⅞	Hecks .12	5	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
34⅛	10⅝	HeclaM .50t	10	23	15⅝	15	15 —	⅝
10⅞	5⅝	Heilem .48a	5	20	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
50	47	HeinzH 1.12	11	120	45¼	44½	44⅞+	⅛
4⅛	2	Helene Curt	3	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
40¼	17	Hellerint .84	11	27	28½	28⅛	28½—	⅛
19¼	4⅞	HelmeP .60		402	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
47	19¼	HelmrhP .30	9	86	33	31	31⅛—	1
7¼	5⅝	Heminc .88e		6	7	7	7 +	⅛
44	21	Hercules .80	10	738	23⅛	22	23 —	⅛
1⅛	8½	HershFd .80	8	30	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
6⅛	14¼	Hesston .40	5	13	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
52¾	17⅝	Heublin 1.70	11	228	29½	28	29⅛+	⅞
92⅛	52	HewltPk .20	22	201	68½	65	67⅝+	2
8⅝	2⅞	High Voltg	9	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
24	11⅝	Hillenbd .68	8	9	18⅛	17⅞	18 +	⅛
19⅛	8⅞	Hilton Htl 1	7	197	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	HMW Ind	4	23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
24⅞	10	Hobart .60	10	29	18⅛	17½	17⅞+	⅛
18⅜	6⅝	HoernW .72	5	137	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2½	Hoff Elctrn		4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
16⅜	4⅝	Holiday .32	6	206	7⅝	7¼	7½+	⅛
28⅝	9⅝	HlldyA 1.70t		2	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
39	12⅛	HollySug 2	2	163	26⅛	25	26⅛+	½
69⅝	29⅝	Homesik 1a	12	199	38⅞	37	37⅞—	1
86¼	17⅛	Honywll 1.40	6	687	29⅝	25⅞	28⅛+	2⅛
21	11	HoovBll 1.28	5	16	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
7	1½	Horizon Cp	5	123	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝—	⅛
11	4⅝	HospAff .371	7	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
19	5⅝	HospCpA .20	8	94	12⅞	12	12⅛—	⅛
12¼	4⅛	Hostintl .36	5	58	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅛	6	Houdall .80a	4	112	9	8⅝	8⅞—	⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Houd pf 2.25		1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
13⅞	6	HougMif .48	5	6	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
9⅝	3⅝	HouFab .10e	7	33	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
22	9⅝	HouseFin 1	15	167	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
39	24⅛	HouF pf2.50		4	31	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
47⅞	23	HouF pf2.37		2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
29⅞	16½	HousLP 1.56	8	55	24⅝	23⅞	24½+	⅛
36	15⅝	HouNGs .88	12	105	37	35	37 +	1⅛
71⅛	33⅛	HouG pf2.50		6	73½	71	73⅛+	3
13⅛	4	HowJohn .20	8	692	6⅝	6⅛	6½+	⅛
17½	9½	Howmet 1	5	16	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
19⅛	9⅛	Hubbrl 1.60	8	30	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
29⅛	12½	HudsA 1.60	3	3	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	HughHat .40	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
86½	36⅝	Hughs Tl .50	17	562	66⅛	63½	65⅛+	1⅝
8	3⅛	Humana	5	33	6⅝	6⅛	6½—	⅛
22½	11¼	HuntCh .24	11	19	13⅛	13	13 +	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	HuttnEF .44	8	45	10	9½	10 +	⅛
23⅝	12⅝	Huyck .40	13	37	17⅝	17⅛	17½—	¼
9⅛	4⅛	Hydromt .24	4	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	

I

8⅝	1⅛	ICN Pharm		44	2⅝	2⅜	2½	
30½	21	IdahoP 1.96	8	339	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛+	¼
22	10⅛	IdealBasic 1	6	37	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛+	⅜
5	2⅛	IdeaToy .10t	3	25	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
25⅞	9⅛	IDS Rl 3.32e	5	129	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
23½	10⅞	IllCent 1.30	4	15	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
105	58	IlCent pfA6		3	71	70	70 —	3
45⅛	27	IlCen pf3.50		11	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞+	¼
27⅛	14	IllPowr 2.20	10	81	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
32	21	IlPow pf2.35		z30	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
30	15¼	IllToolW .50	12	x17	23¼	22⅝	23¼+	⅝
12⅛	4½	ImpCpAm	5	253	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
35⅞	19¼	INA Cp 2.10	7	129	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛+	⅝
7⅝	7⅝	Income Cap		11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
10¾	7¼	IncCCu .92a		6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
25⅞	14	IndianGas 2	7	9	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
97½	57⅛	IndM pf7.75		z50	62	62	62 —	1
86	74	IndM pf7.08		z20	67½	67½	67½—	8¼
25⅞	12	IndplPL 1.82	10	10	19	18⅞	18⅞	
28	9⅛	IndlNat 1.20	4	53	12	11½	11⅝—	¼
14⅝	4⅝	Inexco Oil	8	99	6⅝	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
97¼	50½	IngerR 2.32	12	114	68½	66⅛	68⅛+	⅝
53⅞	31	IngR pf2.35		14	43	42⅛	43 —	⅝
31	21	InCon 1.40a	4	7	25½	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
36⅞	22⅛	InldStl 2.40a	5	84	36⅛	35	36⅛+	1
8⅞	4⅝	Inmont .40	4	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9½	5⅛	Insilco .70	5	109	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
15½	9⅝	Insil pfA1.25		2	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
47⅛	25¼	InspCop 2.60	5	17	29½	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Integon .23	5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
31⅞	17	Interco 1.46	6	24	25	24⅛	25 +	⅝
3⅛	1⅛	Intrcntl Div	8	33	2	1⅞	1⅞	
31½	21⅛	Interlake 2a	3	33	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞—	⅛
234	150½	IBM 6	15	807	189	183⅞	187⅛+	4⅛
43¼	19⅝	IntFlav .23b	31	360	27½	26⅛	27¼+	1
29¼	15⅝	IntHarv 1.70	5	309	21⅛	20⅝	21	
12⅞	6⅛	IntHold .68e		12	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	¼
40¼	31⅝	IntMinl 1.28	4	1705	33	30⅞	31⅞—	2⅛
21⅛	6	IntMng 11	4	16	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
22	16⅝	IntMultf 1.36	6	23	24⅝	24	24⅛+	⅛
40⅞	18⅞	InNick 1.40a	6	421	25¼	24½	25 —	½
56	31⅝	IntPaper 2	7	376	38⅝	37⅞	38⅛+	⅛
8⅞	3	IntRect .12e	5	9	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
29½	12	IntTT 1.52	5	813	19¼	16⅞	19¼+	⅛
85½	38	IntTT pfE4		z200	56	56	56 +	6½
56	29	IntTT pfH4		10	42⅛	42	42⅛+	⅛
58½	30	ITT pf14.50		24	45⅛	45	45⅛+	⅛
53	28⅛	IntTT pfJ4		36	41⅛	41	41⅛+	⅝
52¼	28⅞	IntTT pfK4		46	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛+	⅛
35⅛	18	ITT pfN2.25		65	25⅞	24⅞	25⅛+	1⅛
67⅛	35	IntTT pfO5		9	49⅛	49	49⅛+	⅛
17½	10⅛	Intrpce 1.10	6	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
63½	44⅛	Intrpce pf 5		3	56½	55⅛	56½+	1⅛
13	7⅝	IntrpubGp 1	4	10	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞—	⅛
5½	4⅛	Intrst Brds	7	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
17¼	11	IntrsPw 1.40	9	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	IntrstUn .24	3	24	4	3⅞	4 —	⅛
24⅞	10⅛	IaBeet 2.071	3	19	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
16⅛	8	Iowa El 1.30	15	28	10⅛	10½	11⅛—	⅛
10⅞	8	IowalG 1.56	8	20	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
23	15	IowePw 1.84	7	5	19⅛	19	19⅛	
19	14½	IowaPS 1.52	8	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
5	2	Ipco Hosp	6	16	3½	3¼	3½+	¼
19½	10	ITE Imp .64	5	42	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
16⅛	4⅞	Itek Corp		51	7⅝	6¾	7⅝+	½
21⅞	8¼	IU Intl .80	4	81	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜+	⅛

J - K

13	6⅝	JamesF .68	9	36	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝—	⅛
14⅞	9⅛	Jantzen .70	4	8	12	11¾	12	
10	4¼	Japan 1.67e		70	8⅝	8	8¼+	¼
39⅛	20⅛	JeffPilot .60	13	76	30⅛	29⅝	30	
97½	55	JerCen pf 8		z20	64	63¾	64 +	2
23⅛	16⅛	JewelC 1.20	8	17	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
10⅛	1⅝	Jewelcor	3	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
29½	10⅛	JimWall .80	7	508	29⅛	27⅞	28⅞+	⅞
32⅞	17	JimW pf1.60		31	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛—	⅛
21⅛	13⅛	JHanS 1.52e		17	17	16⅝	16⅝	
24⅜	16⅝	JHanI 1.88e		26	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
22⅛	14⅝	JhnMan 1.20	7	131	22	21⅛	21⅞+	⅛
119⅞	72¼	JohnJn .80a	26	271	79⅛	77⅛	78 +	⅜
16⅛	6⅝	JohnCon .80	9	46	10	10	10	
18⅞	4⅛	JonLogn .40	4	19	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
53	47½	JonLau pf 5		z10	53	53	53	
18½	10⅛	Jostens .90	6	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
58⅞	25	JoyMfg 1.50	12	199	50⅝	48⅛	49⅞+	1
23⅞	2⅝	Justice Mtg	14	7	4	4	4 —	⅛
25⅛	12	KaisrAl 1.20	3	272	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛+	⅝
60	40	Kai 66pf4.75		4	49	49	49 +	2
9⅛	4	KaisCem .50	7	28	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
30¼	20⅛	KaiCe pf2.50		1	25	25	25	
18	10⅛	KaiCe pf1.37		5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
16⅛	7⅛	KaneMill .20	3	29	13⅛	10⅝	13⅛+	⅜
28⅛	16	KCtyPL 2.20	8	41	25⅛	23⅞	24⅞+	⅛
22	9⅛	KC Soutn 1r	4	19	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
19⅛	11⅝	KanGEl 1.56	8	8	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
18½	10⅛	KanNe 1.32b	7	2	16	16	16	
21⅛	14½	KanPLt 1.52	9	16	18⅛	17⅞	18	
7⅛	2	Katy Ind	5	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
21⅛	9⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
14⅛	2⅛	KaufBrd .16		1518	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛+	⅛
21⅞	7⅛	Kauf pf1.50		15	15½	14½	15½+	⅜
15½	7½	Kawecki .40	5	13	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
18⅛	8⅛	KayserR .60	7	28	10⅞	10½	10 +	⅛
5	2½	KeeneCp .20	5	44	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
9¼	4½	Keller .50	5	71	8	7⅝	7⅞+	½
18¼	10¼	Kellogg .60	16	49	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
14⅞	6½	Kollwood .80	4	10	9½	9⅛	9½+	⅛
34¼	24⅛	Kennmt 1.40	5	30	29	28½	29 +	⅛
47½	25⅛	Kennect 2.60	7	316	34⅝	33⅝	34½+	1
23⅞	13⅛	KyUtil 1.74	11	24	17¾	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
92⅛	47⅛	KerrMcGe 1	14	333	64½	63¾	64⅛+	⅛
18⅛	8¼	Kidde .80	3	136	14	13⅛	14 +	⅜
45	32	Kidde pfB 4		1	37½	37½	37½	
35⅝	18⅛	KimbCl 1.60	6	455	26⅝	26	26⅝—	⅛
6⅝	4	KingDSt .40	6	185	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
19	9⅝	KirschCo .90	6	13	14⅛	14	14⅛	
27⅛	13⅛	KLM Airlin		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	½
37	13⅛	KnigtRid .54	9	205	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
18	3½	Koehrg .30p	6	97	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
35	33	Koppr 2.40	5	14	44	43⅛	43⅞—	⅛
47⅛	26⅛	Kraftco 1.92	11	77	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
38⅞	18¼	KresgeS .2	21	1258	26⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	⅛
17½	7½	Krochler .80	6	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
24⅝	14¼	Kroger 1.36	6	83	20⅞	20¼	20⅞+	⅛
11⅛	4½	Kysor .40	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	

L

20⅛	11⅝	LacGas 1.56	8	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
20	11⅛	LamSess 1b	3	5	15¼	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
14	7⅝	LaneBry .72	6	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	LatrobS .10r	5	67	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	½
6⅝	3⅛	LearSieg .28	4	32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
27	17⅛	LearS pf2.5		4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
25⅛	10	Leaswy .60b	6	7	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
20¼	7½	LeedsN .50	6	24	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
13	5⅛	Leesona .60	3	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
21⅞	8	LehPCt .80	4	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
1⅝	½	LehVal Ind	6	5	15-16	⅞	15-16+1-16	
16	7⅛	Lehmn .72e		71	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
11⅛	2⅛	Lonnar Crp	6	37	5⅞	5½	5⅛	
27⅛	10	Lenox .72	7	39	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	LevFd Cap		25	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
22⅛	12⅛	LeviStra .48	5	123	17⅛	17	17 +	⅛
5⅛	1½	Levitz Furn	8	272	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞+	⅛
6⅛	2	LFE Cp	6	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5⅛	4	LFE pf.50		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
32⅛	12½	LOF 1.60	8	90	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	LibbMcNL	4	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	LibrtyCp .40	4	7	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
15⅛	1⅛	Libryt Loan		8	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
16	3½	LibrtyLn pf		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
32⅛	24⅛	LiggMy 2.50	9	27	31	30⅛	31 —	⅛
99⅛	72	LiggM pf 7		z100	80	80	80	
82⅛	55⅛	LillyEli 1.10	26	316	65⅛	64⅛	64⅞+	⅝
43½	19	LincNat 1.40	8	167	28⅛	26⅛	28⅛+	⅝
87⅛	38½	LincNt pf 3		3	57⅛	57	57 +	1½
18	12⅛	LincPl 1.74a		8	17	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
3	1	Lionel Corp	5	18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10¼	2⅛	LittonIn .13t		200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
19¼	10	Litton pfB 2		1	15½	15½	15½+	½
18	⅛	LMI Inv	7	20		1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5½	3⅛	Lockhd Airc	3	39	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
23¼	10⅛	Loews 1.20	5	215	17⅛	16½	17⅛+	½
13⅞	2⅛	LomaFin .36		44	7	6⅛	7 +	⅛
35	11⅞	LomM 3.39e	5	116	18	17⅛	18 +	⅛
13½	4⅛	Londont .40a	4	14	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
21	8⅛	LoneStInd 1	5	189	11⅞	11¼	11⅞+	⅛
31⅛	16⅛	LoneSG 1.60	7	16	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
18½	9⅛	LngIsLt 1.46	6	305	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
9-64	⅛	LongIsILt rt		2386				
73⅛	49	LIL pf 5.75		1	60½	60½	60½—	⅛
102	70	LIL pf 8.30		z340	78	78	78	
109	108	LIL pfN 13		z170	110½	110	110½+	1½
70	30½	LoneDrg .68	24	4	51½	51⅞	51⅞—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Loral Corp	8	94	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛+	⅛
54⅞	16¼	LaLnd 1.12	9	243	27⅛	26⅛	26⅞—	⅛
24⅞	6⅛	LaPacif .20	6	304	13⅛	12⅛	13 +	⅛
25⅞	16¼	LouisGs 1.84	10	21	21½	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
16	8½	Lowenstn 1	3	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	LTV Corp	2	1967	13	11⅛	12⅞+	1⅛
17⅛	9⅛	LTV Co AA		42	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
57	35⅛	LTVCp pf 5		27	59⅛	54⅛	59⅛+	6⅛
43⅜	28⅛	Lubrizol 1	19	114	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛+	⅛
14	7½	LuckStr .58b	11	84	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	½
12⅛	7½	Ludlow 1.03	6	8	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
30⅛	14	LukenSt 1.40	6	6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
16⅛	5	LykYng .50e	2	257	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛+	⅛
31⅛	17⅛	Lykes pf2.50		656	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛+	⅛
8¼	3	LyncCSy .40	6	75	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛

M

12½	5⅛	MacAF .60b	4	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1	MacDonal	12	19	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Macke .30	6	10	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
7⅛	3	Macmill .25	3	39	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
16⅝	9	Mcml pf1.20		4	11½	11½	11½	
19½	10⅛	Macy 1.10	6	118	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
56	39⅝	Macy pf 4.25		z10	45½	45⅛	45½+	1
11	5⅛	MadFd .60e		48	8⅝	8¼	8½	
7⅝	3¼	MadSq Gar		6	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
6⅛	2½	MagicCf .32	23	29	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
9⅝	3⅛	Magvox .15p		22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
20	10⅛	Mallory 1	5	80	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
26⅛	13	MalHyd .44b	13	24	20½	20¼	20⅛+	¼
7⅛	1⅛	Manhat Ind		6	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
14½	8⅛	Manpwr .28	4	15	12	11½	11½—	⅛
40¼	19½	MfrHan 1.72	8	143	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛+	⅛
31¼	14	MAPCO .70	15	107	28⅛	27⅛	28 —	½
13⅛	4⅛	Marathn Mf		8	8½	8⅛	8½+	⅛
54⅛	26½	MarO 1.80a	6	39	34⅛	34	34 —	⅛
28½	13⅛	Marcor 1	5	198	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
56½	26½	Marcr pf A2		6	35⅛	35⅛	35½—	⅛
26⅛	6½	Maremi .40	5	93	10⅛	9⅞	10 +	⅛
25½	13⅛	MarMid 1.80	6	87	18⅛	18	18⅛—	⅛
35	11⅛	MarionL .48	13	94	20	19½	19⅛	
49⅛	30½	Marlen 1.60	18	32	46	45⅛	46 +	⅛
44⅛	12⅛	Marley .60	8	26	20	19½	20 +	½
12⅛	5⅛	Marqft .50e	4	7	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
2⅝	6⅛	Marriot .521	11	159	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
21⅛	12⅛	MarshF 1.24	8	30	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
19¼	12½	MartMa 1.30	4	289	15⅛	15⅛	15½	
20⅛	10¼	MrldCup .54	6	33	13⅛	13	13⅛	
46	19	MascoCp .32	17	50	36½	36	36½—	⅛
40¼	14⅛	Masonite .54	14	52	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
21	11⅛	MassyF .80e	4	16	16	15⅛	15⅞—	⅛
18⅛	7⅛	MasMt 1.52e	7	19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
19⅛	11⅛	MasCp 1.58e		5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Masinc 1.08		21	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
17⅛	11⅛	MatsuE .29e	6	20	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
28⅛	16	MayDSt 1.60	9	52	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
23⅛	13⅛	MayerOs .92	6	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
7	3⅛	MaysJW .50	6	4	5	5	5	
28⅛	16	Mayts 1.30a	12	42	23⅛	22½	23 —	½
33⅛	19⅛	MCA Inc 1	6	26	33	32⅛	33 +	⅛
14	7	McCord .96	4	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
16½	1⅛	McCror .90p		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
107⅛	48⅛	McDer 1.20	9	28	66⅛	62	65 +	2⅛
63⅛	21⅛	McDonalds	21	723	34⅛	32⅛	33⅛+	1⅛
20⅛	7⅛	McDonD .40	4	35	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
23⅛	11⅛	McGEd 1.50	8	225	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
9	5⅛	McGrwH .50	7	60	8	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
17⅛	12⅛	M GH pf1.20		15	15½	15	15 —	1
3	1	McGrg Don	7	1	2	2	2	
62⅛	18	McIntyre	8	z100	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
35½	9⅛	McKee .80a	5	2	14	14	14 —	⅛
49½	15⅛	McLean .72	5	16	20	19½	19⅛+	½
17⅛	12⅛	McLout 1.60	4	24	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	McNell .80	6	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
19⅛	11⅛	MeadCp 1.20	3	57	17	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
41	27½	Mea pfA2.80		3	33	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
28¼	12⅛	Meduse 1.40	6	11	17	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	MEI Cp	4	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
11⅞	4⅛	MelvilSh .48	9	327	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
7½	2⅛	Menasc .12 t	11	8	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
45	28⅛	MercStr .80	10	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
86	46⅛	Merck 1.40	23	744	64	62⅛	63⅛—	⅛
11⅞	7	Meredith .70	4	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
15⅛	6⅛	MerrLyn .56	13	618	14	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
43⅞	10⅛	MesaPet .05	99	71	22	21½	21⅛—	⅛
13⅞	6½	Mesabi 1.04e	8	8	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
25½	14½	MestaM 1.30	34	6	18	17⅛	18 +	½
27½	9⅛	MGM 2.50e	5	150	27⅛	26	26 —	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Metrom .50	7	42	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
98	60	MetE pf8.32		z90	72½	72½	72½+	⅛
4⅛	6⅛	MGIC In .10	9	837	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛+	1
16½	8	MichGs 1.04	9	15	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅛
16½	10⅛	MhTube 1.20	4	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
11⅞	5⅛	Microdot .60	3	40	12	11⅛	12 +	⅛
41	7⅛	Microw .79t	7	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	MidC Tl 1.04	7	16	12⅛	12⅛	12½	
18	9⅛	MidSUt 1.26	6	865	14	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
12⅞	1⅛	Midind Mtg	8	10	3	3	3	
14⅛	8⅛	MidldRcss	4	34	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	
34⅛	13⅛	MilesLb 1.28	6	94	19⅛	17⅛	19⅛+	⅛
13⅛	4	MiltBrd .36a	7	43	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
80½	43	MinMM 1.25	17	535	46⅛	45	46⅛+	1
19⅞	12⅛	MinnPL 1.46	8	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
14	5	MirroAl .96	8	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
2	4⅛	MissnEq .28	6	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
24⅛	14	MissRiv 1.20	4	100	19	18½	19 —	⅛
15½	10	MoPac pf 1		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
24⅛	14½	MoPtCe 1.60	5	3	17⅛	17½	17⅛—	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	MoPSv .84b	7	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
56½	30⅛	MobilOl 3.40	4	751	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Mobil Home		96	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
21	8⅛	Mohas 1.31	6	96	12⅛	12½	12⅛+	⅛
4½	1	Monk Data		538	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅛	8¼	MohkRub 1	4	1	11½	11½	11½	
28	13½	Molycrp .40	5	30	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
37¼	24⅛	Moly pf2.50		1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
15½	8½	MonarchM 1	5	5	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
7⅛	5	Monarm Ind	3	82	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
14	5⅛	MonrEq .44	8	362	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
69½	37⅛	Monsan 2.40	5	484	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
34⅛	21⅛	MonDU 2.08	8	6	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
34⅛	20⅛	MonPw 1.80	9	8	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
23½	17⅛	MonSt 1.80a		36	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
19⅛	4⅛	MONY .75e		33	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
34⅛	12⅛	MoorMc 1.40	4	280	34⅛	32⅛	34⅛+	1⅛
69½	40⅛	Morgan 1.80	15	256	63⅛	62⅛	63 +	⅛
29⅛	11⅛	MorrsKn .84	5	11	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛+	⅛
8⅛	1⅛	MorseEl Pd	3	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	MorseS .61e	7	55	3	2⅛	3 +	⅛
31⅛	1	MtceTr Am		23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22	10	MorNor .88	7	19	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
61⅞	31⅛	Motorola .70	13	224	41⅛	39⅛	41⅛+	1⅛
34⅛	25⅛	MtFuel Sup	14	39	30½	29⅛	30½+	1
24⅛	15½	MtStTel 1.52	9	22	19⅛	19	19⅛	
8½	3	Munford .36	4	51	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16⅛	9⅛	Munsng 1.08	5	18	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
35⅛	14⅛	MurpO .48a	3	73	17	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
17	11⅛	MurlOm 1.32		12	16½	15½	16½+	⅛
13⅜	3⅛	MyersL .60	11	33	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	

N

43	21½	Nabisco 2.30	12	130	33⅞	31⅞	33½+	1⅛
31⅜	13	NalcoCh .60	19	64	26⅛	24⅛	26½+	2
10⅛	6	Na.coS 1	8	21	6⅞	6½	6⅞+	⅛
44⅛	15	NashuaC .60	7	12	21⅛	21½	21⅛+	⅛
21⅞	6⅛	NatAirl .50	4	185	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛+	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	N Avia .69e		42	11	10½	10⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6½	NatCan .53	5	139	12⅛	11½	12⅛+	⅛
22	15⅛	N Can pf1.50		4	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
47½	25½	N Chem .28	26	33	34⅛	34	34⅛+	1
13	4⅛	NatCityL .90	3	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
43⅛	25⅛	NatDet 2.52	4	165	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
16⅛	12⅛	NatDist 1.20	5	143	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
23⅛	16¼	NatFuelG 2	6	65	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛—	⅛
17	9	NatGyp 1.05	7	150	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛+	⅛
4½	1⅛	Nat Homes		20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Nat.nd .20	3	34	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
8½		Natind pf.60		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
12	9⅛	Ntind pf1.25		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
11⅛	⅛	NatMtge Fd		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25⅛	8⅛	Nat Semicn	10	929	16	14⅛	15⅛+	1
11½	5⅛	N Svclnd .72	5	32	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
20⅛	10⅛	N Sand .90	4	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
56½	29½	N Starch .76	14	9	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛+	1
38⅛	30⅛	NatSti 2.50a	4	30	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛+	½
5⅛	2⅛	Na Tea		14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
80⅛	30⅛	Natoma 1.20	3	230	39	37	39 +	2⅛
40½	13⅛	NCR Co .72	5	688	20⅛	18⅛	20 +	1
11⅛	5½	Neptune .40	6	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
24	12	NevPw 1.40	5	73	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
22⅛	12	NEngEl 1.78	7	96	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	NEnGE 1.28	7	25	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
30⅛	21½	N EngT 2.36	10	13	26⅛	25⅛	26 —	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Newhall .35	8	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
36⅛	16⅛	Newmt 1.60	4	182	20⅛	19⅛	20	
111	60⅛	Nwmt pf4.50		7	65⅛	64⅛	65⅛—	⅛
28⅛	16	NYSEG 2.20	6	70	21⅛	20⅛	21 +	¼
25	17⅛	NYSE pf2.12		3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
14⅛	7⅛	NiaMP 1.18	7	425	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
19½	10⅛	NiaShr 1.03e		3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅛	1	NL Ind 1	4	103	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛+	⅛
21⅛	8⅛	NLT Cp .60	7	72	17	16⅛	17 +	⅛
80⅛	50⅛	NorfikWn 4	6	232	68⅛	65⅛	68⅛+	⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Nortin 1.25	3	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
21⅛	10	Norris 1.12	4	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
8	15	NoAConl .80	9	35	29⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	1⅛
24⅛	6⅛	NoAMl 2.01e	5	114	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛+	⅛
23	11⅛	NoAPhl 1.20	4	15	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛+	⅛
4	2⅛	NoCAlr .10e	5	135	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
1⅛	11-16	NoCoAlr wt		74	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
12⅛	5½	NorstUt 1.02	6	450	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
24⅛	15	NoilGas 1.92	8	47	22⅛	20⅛	22⅛+	1⅛
25	17⅛	NoilG pf1.90		3	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛+	½
19⅛	11⅛	NindPS 1.36	8	45	16⅛	16	16⅛	
65	38⅛	NNGs 3.10a	6	48	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛—	⅛
26⅛	15⅛	NoStPw 1.84	9	89	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
53	37½	NSPw pf4.10		z70	46½	45½	45½+	1½
4⅛	2⅛	Nothgt .65e	3	23	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
29⅛	16½	Northrp 1.60	5	28	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
27¼	10⅛	NwstAirl .45	5	522	16⅛	15⅛	16 +	1⅛
65⅛	23⅛	NwtBnc 1.60	9	31	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛—	⅛
24⅛	14⅛	NwtInd 1.20	3	219	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Nwstind wt		4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
77½	50	Nwind pfA5		21	75	72	74⅛+	⅛
78	57⅛	Nwind pfC5		23	74⅛	74	74	
62½	40	Nwtn pf4.20		25	58	56⅛	58 +	⅛
20⅛	11⅛	NwP cl .40e	6	17	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
24½	8⅛	NwML 1.63e	7	25	12	11⅛	12 +	⅛
40⅛	24⅛	NwtStl 2.40a	8	7	40⅛	39⅛	40 —	⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Norton 1.60	4	16	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛+	⅛
17	8⅛	NortSim .40	9	255	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛+	⅛
36	19	NortS pf1.60		54	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
19½	10⅛	NucorCp .24	4	14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
23⅛	12½	NVF 4.51t	1	22	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛+	⅛

O

13	5	Oak Ind .40	3	4	8	8	8	
13⅛	6⅛	Oakite P .84	7	10	9⅛	9½	9⅛—	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	OccPet .25e	3	533	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
50	34	OccidPt pf 4		25	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛—	⅛
46⅛	3	OcciP pf3.60		30	46	45⅛	45⅛+	⅛
27½	19¼	OcciP pf2.16		2	26	25	26 —	⅛
18⅛	11⅛	OgdenCp 1	4	37	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
31	22½	Ogdn pf1.87		1	28⅛	28½	28⅛+	⅛
21⅛	10⅛	OhioEd 1.66	9	154	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
93	72	OhEd pf7.36		z30	74	74	74	
58	43	OhEd pf4.40		z30	50	50	50 +	2
100⅛	69⅛	OhPw pf8.48		z100	76	76	76 +	1
89	60	OPwC pf7.60		z100	66⅛	65	66⅛+	3½
24½	15	OklaGE 1.40	11	79	20⅛	20	20⅛—	⅛
20⅛	14⅛	OklaNG 1.60	8	17	21	20½	20⅛—	⅛
19⅛	13	OlinCp 1.20	8	27	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
21⅛	10⅛	Olinkraft 1	5	45	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Omark .50	4	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
13	5½	Oneida .76	4	22	9⅛	9½	9⅛+	⅛
14⅛	9	Opelika 1	5	10	9⅛	9½	9⅛+	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	OrangR 1.20	4	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Orange .12	8	19	10	9⅛	10	
42	21⅛	OtisElv 2.20	6	21	5	4⅛	5 +	⅛
24⅛	10	OutMar 1.20	6	71	29	28⅛	29 +	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	OutletCo .76	8	136	15⅛	14	15 +	1⅛
19⅛	9	OvrnitT .80	4	6	9⅛	9½	9⅛—	⅛
26⅛	8⅛	OverShip .15	4	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
51⅛	25⅛	OwenCn .88	3	61	9½	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
42⅛	28⅛	Owenill 1.60	14	162	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛+	⅛
75	55⅛	Owill pM.75	10	87	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛+	⅛
17½	7	Oxfrdlnd .60		1	73	73	73	
			3	9	9	8⅞	9	—⅛

P - Q

15⅛	10⅛	PacAS 1.20a		42	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
24⅛	17	PacGas 1.88	7	253	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
21⅛	15⅛	PacLtg 1.68	8	36	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
35⅛	12⅛	PacPetrl .75	8	62	18⅛	17⅛	18	
25⅛	13⅛	PacPw 1.60	9	129	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
17⅛	12	PacTT 1.20	9	15	14⅛	14	14⅛	
89⅛	65⅛	PacTT pf 6		z20	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛+	⅛
12	8	PacTin .80a	4	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Paine Webb		106	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛+	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	PaW pf1.30		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
5	2½	PalmBc .25	4	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Pamida Inc	7	659	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	PanAm Air		5883	4⅛	3⅛	4 +	1⅛
38⅛	19½	PanhEP 2	7	134	32	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Paprcft .60b	4	23	8½	8⅛	8½—	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Pargas .98	7	37	12⅛	12	12	
27⅛	13⅛	ParHan 1.12	5	37	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	1⅛
20⅛	11⅛	ParkPen .64	5	9	17⅛	16½	17⅛+	1
24⅛	9⅛	Pasco Inc	7	34	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
10⅛	5½	Payl nw .30	6	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
32	8⅛	PeabGa .08r	10	78	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1	Penn Cent		169	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	PennDix .24	4	11	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
6⅛	1½	Penn Fruit		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
79⅛	35	Penney 1.16	16	239	50½	49⅛	50	
23	18	PaPwL1 1.80	7	101	19⅛	19¼	19½+	⅛
114⅛	101	PaPLt pf 13		z331	115½	114	115½+	1
106	72	PaPL pf8.70		z10	87	87	87 +	1
102⅛	69	PaPL pf8.40		z71	83½	83⅛	83½	
100½	67	PaPL pf8.60		z100	79	79	79 —	⅛
57½	43	PaPL pf4.50		z110	50	49½	49⅛—	⅛
56⅛	41	PaPL pf4.40		z60	48	48	48	
25⅛	14⅛	Pennwlt 1.36	7	80	19⅛	19½	19⅛	
40	29	Penwl pf2.50		1	36	36	36	
22⅛	15⅛	Penwl pf1.60		3	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
30⅛	12⅛	Pennzol 1.20	5	264	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛+	⅛
47⅛	17⅛	Pennz pf1.33		4	24	23⅛	24 +	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	PeopDrg .20	8	7	5	4⅛	5	
34⅛	23	PeopGs 2.68	7	934	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛+	⅛
77⅛	20⅛	PepsiCo 1.40	14	203	50⅛	49⅛	50	
40	15⅛	PerkElm .28	22	223	21⅛	19½	21⅛+	⅛
25⅛	15⅛	Perinc 1.40	6	14	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
16⅛	10⅛	Perinc pf 1		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
14⅛	9	Perinc pf.80		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
16½	6	PeterPl .80	19	6	9½	9	9½+	⅛
47⅛	25⅛	PetrleStr .80	16	4	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
15	7⅛	Petrolan .44	6	75	12½	12	12⅛+	⅛
27⅛	14⅛	Petrim 2.01e		3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
45	21⅛	Pfizer .76a	14	411	29	26⅛	28⅛+	⅛
49⅛	25½	PhelpD 2.20	5	309	31⅛	30⅛	31	
19½	9⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	7	217	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
97½	70	PhilE pf9.50		z220	84	83	84 +	⅛
107	63⅛	PhilE pf8.75		z50	79	79	79	
95½	56	PhilE pf7.85		z110	68	68	68 +	⅛
99	54⅛	PhilE pf7.80		z50	69⅛	69	69⅛—	⅛
95⅛	56	PhilE pf7.75		z80	67	66½	67 +	⅛
47½	30½	PhilE pf5.00		z60	35½	35⅛	35½+	⅛
19⅛	13⅛	PhilSub 1.38	6	11	18⅛	17	17 —	⅛
61⅛	34⅛	PhilpMo .80	14	855	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
6⅛	1⅛	Philip In .20		33	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
11⅛	5	Phil Ind pf 1		2	7	7	7	
71⅛	31⅛	PhilPet 1.60	7	800	39⅛	38⅛	39 —	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	PhilVH .40a	38	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅛	5⅛	Pickwk 1.29t	6	45	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛+	⅛
16⅛	8⅛	PiedNG 1.28	5	14	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Pier 1 Imprt	6	27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
50⅛	31⅛	Pillsbry 1.80	8	22	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛+	⅛
25	13⅛	PionNGs .96	9	68	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛+	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	PitneyB .68	8	205	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
16⅛	8⅛	PitFrg .80b	3	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
45	23⅛	Pittston .80a	7	543	44	42⅛	43⅛+	⅛
24⅛	12	Pizza Hut	8	48	17⅛	16⅛	17 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Plan Resrch	7	116	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2	Playboy .12	4	12	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Plessey .73e	4	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
20	3⅛	PNB M .96a	7	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
83⅛	14⅛	Polaroid .32	16	2734	20⅛	18⅛	19⅛+	⅛
43⅛	3⅛	Ponderosa	4	1003	7⅛	6⅛	7 —	⅛
27⅛	8⅛	PopeTa .60b	5	11	18	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Portec 1b	4	10	16	16	16 +	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	PortGE 1.32	6	48	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛+	⅛
35⅛	20⅛	Potlatch 1.40	4	116	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	PotmEl 1.16	8	145	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
54	48½	PotEl pf5.50		z210	53	53	53	
54½	37	PotEl pf4.50		z400	46	46	46 +	⅛
47	33	PotEl pf4.04		z100	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛+	⅛
28⅛	20	PPGInd 1.70	6	57	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
9	5⅛	Premier .32	6	7	8	8	8 +	⅛
105⅛	67	ProctGam 2	22	205	97½	89⅛	91⅛+	⅛
24⅛	16⅛	Prolerin 1a	2	11	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
10	3⅛	PSA Inc	6	207	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	PSvCol 1.28	9	67	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
21	10½	PSvEG 1.72	7	143	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
114½	78½	PSEG pf9.62		z98	92	92	92 +	⅛
92½	60⅛	PSEG pf7.70		z101	72	72	72 +	⅛
91	54	PSEG pf7.40		z400	69	68½	68⅛+	⅛
52½	35	PSEG pf4.30		z60	42	41	42	
50½	31½	PSEG pf4.08		z160	39½	39	39½+	⅛
17⅛	11⅛	PSEG pf1.40		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
38⅛	23⅛	PSvInd 2.56	9	55	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
16⅛	10	PSvNH 1.64	6	75	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
19½	10⅛	PSvNM 1.20	7	23	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pubickr .19t	4	36	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	Pueblol .30e	4	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	PR Cem .20	3	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	
28⅛	18⅛	PugSPL 1.88	6	21	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
80½	35⅛	Pullmn 1.78	8	75	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛+	⅛
13	7⅛	PurexCp .88	7	68	10	9⅛	10 +	⅛
6	1	Purlin Fash		25	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
32⅛	13⅛	Purolatr .96	8	14	24	23⅛	24 +	⅛
31⅛	11	QuakOat .80	7	103	15⅛	14⅛	15 —	⅛
30	13⅛	QuakStO .64	12	77	19½	19	19½+	⅛
12⅛	3⅛	Questor .58b		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛

R

46⅛	29	RalstonP .90	14	95	38⅛	37⅛	38 +	⅛
8⅛	2	Ramada .12	7	228	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
15	7⅛	Ranco In .92	6	26	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
17	5	RapidAm 1	9	52	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
51⅛	19	RapAm pf 3		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
22⅛	14⅛	Raybest 1.50	5	6	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
14	6⅛	Raymint .32	6	36	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
37⅛	20	Raythen .80	8	136	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛+	⅛
21⅛	9⅛	RCA 1	8	1597	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛+	⅛
61⅛	38	RCA cvpf 4		102	45⅛	45	45⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1	vlReadg Co		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
46⅛	11⅛	RdgBats .35	7	150	16½	15⅛	16⅛+	⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Redman Ind		142	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
20⅛	6⅛	ReeceCp .74	5	3	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
21⅛	8½	Reed Tool	1	29	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
22	15⅛	Reeves 1.80	4	6	18	18	18 +	⅛
17⅛	7⅛	ReichCh .60	4	70	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Rellab St .60	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
23⅛	9⅛	RelianEl .80	5	46	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
65	30½	Relian pf 3		2	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛+	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	RelaGrp .40	13	8	7	7	7 +	⅛
21⅛	12⅛	ReG pfC2.60		7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
26⅛	12⅛	ReG pfB2.20		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Republic Cp	5	68	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛+	⅛
17¼	8	RelaINS .80	5	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
14⅛	1	RepMtg Inv		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
28⅛	20⅛	RepStl 1.60e	3	116	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	ResrvOil .10	4	52	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
20¼	12	RetailCred 2	7	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
31⅛	11	RevcoDS .32	11	35	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛+	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	RevCop .12a	2	31	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
61⅛	38⅛	Revlon 1.30	4	73	52½	51½	52⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Rexham .20	4	57	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
20⅛	10⅛	Rexnrd 1.12	6	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
56⅛	37⅛	Reylnd 2.88	8	377	56⅛	55⅛	56 +	⅛
62⅛	35⅛	Reyln pf2.25		90	62	61⅛	61⅛+	⅛
26½	13⅛	ReynMet 1a	3	353	18⅛	17⅛	18 +	⅛
64	42½	ReyM pf4.50		4	52	51⅛	52 +	⅛
10¼	3⅛	ReySec .50a	13	20	9⅛	8⅛	9 +	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Richardsn 1	3	16	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
30⅛	13⅛	RichMer .64	9	22	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
20⅛	9⅛	Richmnd .80	7	17	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	RiegelT 1.20	4	13	12	12	12	
16⅛	7⅛	RioGran .60	4	17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
10½	7	RioGr pf.80		5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
18⅛	2⅛	RiteAid .12		774	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛+	⅛
25⅛	10⅛	RivianF .90	9	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
12	4⅛	Robshaw .30	10	4	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Robrtsn 1.30	4	14	16	15½	15⅛+	⅛
25⅛	8⅛	Robins .24a	7	188	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
20⅛	10	RochG 1.24b	8	20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
20	8⅛	RochTel .75	8	111	11	10½	10⅛—	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Rockowr .44	3	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
28⅛	18	RockwlInt 2	6	310	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
72⅛	48	Rkint pf4.75		2	56	55	56 +	⅛
25	16	Rkint pf1.35		5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
94⅛	43⅛	RohmH 1.28	9	86	54⅛	53	54⅛+	⅛
19⅛	8⅛	Rohrind .90	6	24	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
19⅛	6⅛	Rollinsln .25	11	34	14	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
9½	4⅛	Ronson .28	0	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Roper 1.10	4	19	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
29⅛	16⅛	RorerA .90	12	105	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛+	⅛
37⅛	16⅛	Rosario .40a	13	146	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
17⅛	6⅛	RoyCCol .64	8	41	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
36	22⅛	RoylD 2.71e	8	94	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Roylind .45t	3	29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
12	3	RTECp .16	5	51	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
39⅛	9⅛	Rubbrm .36	2	18	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Rucker Co	7	144	12⅛	11	12⅛+	⅛
11	5½	RussTog .76	4	42	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
31⅛	3	Ryder Sys	6	383	5½	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛

S

47⅞	23⅛	SabinR .48b	9	3	28	27⅛	28	
3½	1⅛	Safegrd Ind	5	52	2⅛	2	2	
43⅞	29⅛	Safewy 1.80	9	211	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Saga wcorp	4	16	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
44	27⅛	StJoeM 2.20	5	52	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	StJoLtP 1.12	1	5	12	11⅛	12	
35½	21⅛	StLSaF 2.50	5	17	26⅛	25	26⅛—	⅛
12½	9	StPaulS .96a		77	11⅛	10⅛	11	
37⅛	18	StRegP 1.40	6	134	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Salant .24b	2	216	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
16	10	SanDGs 1.20	6	69	12⅛	12½	12⅛	
8⅛	1⅛	Sandra Assd		24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
14	7⅛	Sangamo .70	5	32	11	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
13⅛	5½	SJuanR .80t	7	16	9	8⅛	9 +	⅛
36	21½	SFeInd 1.80	6	208	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
10	6⅛	SFeInd pf.58		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
50⅛	13	SanFeInt .30	9	255	20⅛	18⅛	20⅛+	⅛
8	4⅛	SargWel .32	8	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
12½	2⅛	SaulRl 1.19e	4	38	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	SavanE .84r	5	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
15⅛	8½	SavnEA .33e		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Sav A Stop		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	SavODr .15e	8	54	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
6	1⅛	SavinB Mch		36	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Saxon Ind	3	76	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9	2	SCA Svc	4	37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
8⅛	2	Schaefer Cp	26	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
75⅛	41½	SchergPl .80	22	259	52	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
57½	13⅛	SchlitzBr .68	10	445	20⅛	19⅛	20 +	⅛
133⅛	73	Schlumb .90	27	375	95⅛	91⅛	95⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	SCM Cp .50	3	41	11⅛	11½	11⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	SCOAInd .60	5	20	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	ScotLFd .58	4	24	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛+	⅛
25⅛	8½	ScottFetz 1	6	305	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	ScottFor .68	5	18	9½	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
18⅛	9⅛	ScottPap .68	6	26	13⅛	13½	13⅛+	⅛
15⅛	3⅛	Scottys .10	7	38	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
16½	7	ScovillMfg 1	5	41	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
39⅛	24	Scovil pf2.50		2	29	28⅛	29 —	⅛
7½	3⅛	ScudDuoVt		19	5⅛	5½	5⅛—	⅛
18⅛	9⅛	SeaCont .20	8	12	12⅛	12½	12⅛—	⅛
34⅛	19⅛	SeabCL 2.20	4	336	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2½	SeabWA .14t	8	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
47⅛	24½	Seagram .80	15	3	35⅛	35½	35⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3	Seagrv .25p	4	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	SealdPw .72	5	2	9⅛	9½	9⅛+	⅛
28⅛	11⅛	SearleG .46	13	390	18	17	18 +	⅛
90⅛	41⅛	Sears 1.60a	15	712	60⅛	59	60⅛+	⅛
3½	1⅛	Seatrain Lin		51	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
66⅛	16⅛	Sedcolnc .13	9	139	22⅛	21½	22⅛+	1
6⅛	2⅛	SvcCpint .10	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Servomt .80	4	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Shakspre .28	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Shapell .10	5	81	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
72⅛	30⅛	ShellOil 2.60	5	81	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛+	⅛
24½	11⅛	ShellT 1.10e	3	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
9	4	ShellrGl .56	4	56	7⅛	6⅛	7 —	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	ShlGl pf1.35		3	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
40⅛	25⅛	SherwW 2.20	5	10	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
17⅛	7⅛	SierrPac .92	6	37	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
22⅛	12⅛	SignalCo .90	2	26	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
43⅛	29	Signal pf2.20		9	35⅛	35	35 —	⅛
43½	18⅛	SignodeCp 1	8	x114	28	27⅛	28 —	⅛
4	2⅛	SimPre .10e	7	46	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛+	⅛
21⅛	9½	Simm .88e	8	22	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
39	6⅛	SimpPat .33	14	157	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
41	10	SingerCo 2	7	673	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
54⅛	26⅛	Singr pf3.50		12	32½	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	SkaggCo .60	8	73	15⅛	14⅛	15 +	⅛
73	44⅛	Skelly 1.20a	7	7	55	54⅛	54⅛—	⅛
18	6⅛	SKL Corp		2	10	10	10	
21⅛	10⅛	Skyline .24	41	241	18	16⅛	18 +	1
14⅛	6⅛	SmithAO .78		89313	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
29⅛	10⅛	SmithInt .24	11	157	16⅛	15⅛	16 +	⅛
54⅛	30⅛	SmithKline 2	12	138	46	45⅛	46	
16⅛	6⅛	SmithTr .45	4	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
17⅛	4⅛	SolaBas .60	4	30	8⅛	7⅛	8 +	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	SonyCp .02t	13	2247	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
41⅛	26⅛	SooLin 4.50e	6	16	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
8	4	SOS Con .34	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
18⅛	8⅛	SCarEG 1.48	9	360	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	1
19½	9⅛	SoJerin 1.56	7	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	1
15⅛	6⅛	Southdown	3	28	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	1
23	15⅛	Sdwn pf1.80	6	22	22	22	22	
24½	9	Sonesta .80	8	19	14	13⅛	14 +	⅛

(Continued on Page 10.)

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1-2, 1975

J.K. to Block Foreign Take-Overs

ONDON, Jan. 31 (AP-DJ).—British government today duced an industry bill that d give the government r to block foreign take- s of manufacturing enter- s.

e bill also would give the rnment the power to acquire pulsorily the capital or assets of enterprises that have come under foreign control or are likely to do so.

Details of the bill were disclosed when it was given a formal first reading in the House of Commons.

The bill would give the Industry Minister the power to prohibit any transfer of a share in an important manufacturing enterprise if there was a serious and immediate probability that control would pass into foreign hands contrary to national interest. The secretary also would be empowered to take over the enterprise in such a case.

However, these powers would be held in reserve for use when other measures prove inappropriate.

The move follows warnings from some quarters over the possibility that Arab interests may take over key British manufacturing enterprises.

The bill would also create a national enterprise board that would assist financially troubled companies, administer state holdings in industry and establish new enterprises.

Finance for the board would be limited to £700 million, with a provision for this to be raised to £1 billion. However, assistance provided by the board under the existing industry act would not be included in the financial limit of £700 million.

Among the restrictions on the board would be the need for consent from the industry secretary for acquisition of shares that would give control of 30 per cent or more of the voting rights in a firm. The board is also limited to a maximum investment of £10 million in any one company.

ritish Stocks Drop Sharply fter Report of Poor Outlook

By Terry Robards

ONDON, Jan. 31 (NYT).—The pest decline in 14 months hit British stock market today wing the release of a government report casting new k on the prospects for economic growth between now and

fter nearly three weeks of ocketing, prices on the London Stock Exchange toppled. The ancial Times industrial index ged 15.4 points and closed at 9 in its biggest drop since November, 1973.

nvestor confidence also was ken by the government's introduction in Parliament of a bill viding for additional nationalization of British industry. ny investors fear that the rnment's policy of intervenn will impede the profitability rivate industry.

nalysts suggested that stock es had been overdue for a nical reaction. The Financial es index had soared more n 100 points from its 20-year of 146 on Jan. 6 before heavy ng moved into the market morning.

he extent of the market's rise e sharpest ever in percentage ns—had puzzled many econsts in view of the continuing iculties faced by the British nomy. Some of these difilties were highlighted in a ernment White Paper on pubexpenditure issued yesterday.

he report suggested that govment spending over the next r years would increase by no re than 2.25 per cent a year d that living standards in tain during that period would ow virtually no improvement.

The paper also raised the prost of higher taxes to control flation, now believed to be ning at more than 20 per t a year. The generally reactive tone evident in the paper expected to be reflected in the dget budget due out in rch.

he paper made it clear that government would take forceaction to eliminate Britain's ssive trade deficit, which has n running at a rate of about billion a month, and to supss the inflationary trends in economy.

he government's White Paper the introduction of the nalization bill came just as intors were beginning to have bts about the duration of the k market's upsurge.

he market had begun rebounding on Jan. 7 following the worst sustained decline in British history. No specific event was responsible for the sudden change in direction, but the rise gathered momentum each day and seemed to reach a climax on Jan. 24, when the Financial Times index soared 19.9 points, or a record 13 per cent, in one day.

The market resisted efforts at profit-taking in its first four sessions this week, but then dropped decisively today. Brokers and analysts suggested that the market would have declined to some extent due to technical factors even if the government had not issued its White Paper or introduced its industry bill.

Loans by Banks in New York Decline for 4th Week in Row

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (NYT).—Industrial and commercial loans at major New York City banks dropped $329 million in the week ended Wednesday, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported yesterday. It was the fourth decline in business loans in four weeks, bringing the net drop since Jan. 8 to $1.9 billion.

Interest rates continued to come tumbling down throughout the money market, according to Federal Reserve figures. The prime lending rate charged by commercial banks was cut yesterday to 9 per cent by Chase Manhattan Bank, Morgan Guaranty Trust followed the move today.

With the latest drop, the prime rate now has come down three percentage points since early October. It had been 12 per cent, the highest on record, since early July.

Bank loans normally decline in the period just after the Dec. 15 federal income tax payment date, but the drop this year has been larger than usual. According to the federal bank of New York's weekly money market letter, the 1975 reduction in short-term credit demand is the largest in five years and is a reflection "of a very weak economy."

Growth of the money supply remained stalled, reflecting the difficulty the Fed faces in getting bank deposits to increase during a recession.

In the four weeks ended Jan. 22, the total volume of currency in circulation and bank deposits showed an annual growth rate of 4.1 per cent, unchanged from a week earlier and the lowest annual rate since mid-1973 at least.

In mid-October, the Fed decided to aim for monetary growth at an annual rate of 4 3/4 per cent to 7 1/4 per cent. That range is the Fed's most recent publicly stated objective but credit market analysts assume that the Fed would like to see somewhat faster growth now.

Goods Orders Slump in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—New orders for manufactured products fell 8.7 per cent or $7.35 billion to a seasonally-adjusted $76.94 billion in December, the Commerce Department reported today.

The 8.7-per-cent December decline compared with a 2.4-per-cent drop in November and was the fourth consecutive month to show a decline.

Orders for durable goods fell 12.1 per cent, or $5.236 billion to an adjusted $37.946 billion—one of the largest declines in recent years.

The decline in durable goods new orders was widespread, the department said, but was concentrated among primary metals, motor vehicles and parts, and fabricated metal products.

Orders for non-durable goods fell 5.1 per cent, or $2.111 billion, to $41.1 billion.

Shipments fell 7.1 per cent, or $6.143 billion, to a seasonally-adjusted $80.009 billion. Shipments of durable goods fell 8.9 per cent while non-durable goods shipments fell 5.2 per cent.

The department said the decline in shipments was primarily due to a fall in motor vehicles and parts and primary metals both of which fell over $1 billion.

Total inventories, however, rose 2 per cent to $150.059 billion.

Inventories of durable goods advanced $1.843 billion to $97.630 billion while those for non-durable goods advanced $1.081 billion to $52.429 billion.

The department said unfilled orders of durable good fell $2.83 billion or 2.1 per cent, to $129.63 billion. The unfilled orders to shipment ratio was 3.27 months in December compared with 2.81 months in November. The inventories to shipments ratio rose to 1.88 from November's 1.71.

Bankruptcy of Cayman Bank Causes Fear for Isle's Name

GRAND CAYMAN ISLAND, 31 (AP-DJ).—Risks inherent small, private offshore banks e been pointed up here by liquidation of the Interbank use Group, whose collapse has sed worries about this isd's reputation as a financial iter.

f some 30 tax havens around world, few have grown as idly as the Cayman Islands. e British colony, south of ba, does not tax individual corporate income, capital ns or inheritances.

dore than 170 banks and trust upanies are licensed in the ymans, compared with only 23 e years ago. (The current io is one bank for every 80 ymanians.) The banks have up shop to serve the more n 5,000 companies that have istered here.

Attractive Rates

nterest rate premiums offered Sterling Bank & Trust Ltd. d its Interbank House affite, International Bank (both w liquidated), attracted deposis from 50 countries. In addin, the bank's founder, Canan Jean Doucet, gained popuity among local businesses by ending financing to concerns ier banks deemed too risky.

As recently as last April, the o banks controlled by Interk House, of which Mr. Doucet s founder and head, had imed an estimated $52 million assets.

Liquidators for both Sterling nk & Trust and International nk say that when the two nks collapsed last September ey had combined assets of out $4.2 million subject to ims by unsecured creditors—ny of them depositors—ainst combined liabilities of ore than $40 million.

It has been unofficially estiated that unsecured creditors ll likely recover no more than out 10 cents for each dollar ed.

A source says that the liquidators have accused Mr. Doucet of improprieties in a report to the Caymanian court. Whether the court will pursue further investigation of the charges is not known.

Did Nothing Wrong

Mr. Doucet, reached by telephone in Monte Carlo says he did nothing wrong, and contends that a "worldwide banking crisis" precipitated his bank's collapse. "Each time some big bank failed, it made our depositors nervous," he says. "They pulled out money and transfered it to the bigger banks."

The failures have fanned fears that offshore investors may pull their money out of this tax haven. While several Caymanian bankers stoutly insist that the Doucet episode has created hardly a ripple in international investment circles, a local management consultant says two of his offshore clients ordered withdrawals from Caymanian banks following the Doucet failure. "One of them cabled me to pull out $100,000," he says.

A U.S. lawyer specializing in foreign tax havens comments: "When times are uncertain, depositors feel better in bigger banks. Then too, the Caymans don't have anything like a U.S. Federal Reserve System that banks can call on for financial help." Some form of insurance on deposits in tax havens is needed, he adds. "People just aren't going to trust these little banks otherwise."

Five Nordic Nations To Set Up Joint Bank

OSLO Jan. 31 (Reuters).—The five Nordic countries today decided to establish a joint investment bank to help coordination of big investment projects.

The decision came at a one-day meeting here of Nordic premiers, who said the aim was to make available resources more effective, including oil and gas on the Norwegian continental shelf.



Lord Rothschild



Warren Kraemer

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Lord Rothschild, who served as head of a British government "think tank" under the former Conservative government, is to become chairman of N.M. Rothschild & Sons, the merchant bank, effective April 1. Edmund de Rothschild, now the chairman, is to become president on that date.

* * *

McDonnell Douglas has promoted **Warren Kraemer** to the new position of corporate vice-president (Europe). Mr. Kraemer will be based in London and will have responsibility for the firm's product line in Britain and Europe.

* * *

Edward Gouveia has been named head of Austin Process Europe, a subsidiary of Austin Co. of the United States.

* * *

S. Kopper has been appointed assistant general manager of Deutsche Bank. He has returned to the bank from European Asian Bank, where he served as managing director since 1972.

* * *

Gulf Oil (Eastern Hemisphere) has announced two new appointments. **M.R.J. Wyllie** becomes chairman and **N. Pignatelli** president and chief executive officer. Both men will be headquartered in London.

* * *

Herbert Jacobi has been named executive vice-president in charge of the corporate banking department by Chase Manhattan Bank. He was formerly in charge of Chase's operations in Europe, based in West Germany. Mr. Jacobi is succeeded by **Sieghardt Kometsch**.

* * *

Otmar George has been named head of the new Brussels office of Marine Midland Bank. The office will serve as a base for the Benelux countries and Switzerland.

* * *

Dresser Europe has named **J.A. Meyer** vice-president, administration, and **M.M. Kamerbeek** vice-president, controller.

* * *

Belgium's Air et Chaleur company has announced the appointment of **Stephen Stanton** as director of foreign sales.

* * *

Berndtson International has a new partner in the Paris office. He is **Jean-Pierre Houdinière**, who joins the firm from British Leyland Motor Corp.

Company Reports

Am. General Insurance

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	324.0	255.0
Profits (millions)...	14.4	18.7
Per Share	0.56	0.70
Year		
Revenue (millions).	1,089.1	869.4
Profits (millions)...	57.4	68.4
Per Share	2.19	2.45

Continental Can

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	758.7	644.9
Profits (millions)...	19.6	21.3
Per Share	0.67	0.73
Year		
Revenue (millions).	3,067.4	2,539.7
Profits (millions)...	119.4	95.2
Per Share	4.07	3.25

General Public Utilities

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Profits (millions)...	28.9	23.4
Per Share	0.62	0.55
Year		
Profits (millions)...	110.0	92.8
Per Share	2.45	2.25

Honeywell

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	763.2	716.1
Profits (millions)...	27.7	81.2
Per Share	1.43	2.16
Year		
Revenue (millions).	2,628.6	2,407.5
Profits (millions)...	75.7	95.1
Per Share	3.93	5.00

Nat. Distillers & Chem.

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	361.1	359.4
Profits (millions)...	21.1	41.2
Per Share	0.85	1.55
Year		
Revenue (millions).	1,430.1	1,345.8
Profits (millions)...	89.7	72.2
Per Share	3.61	2.68

Owens-Illinois

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	515.4	501.1
Profits (millions)...	16.4	20.4
Per Share	1.11	1.32
Year		
Revenue (millions).	2,116.4	1,856.9
Profits (millions)...	83.5	74.5
Per Share	5.74	4.70

Southern Pacific

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	432.7	—
Profits (millions)...	26.8	39.6
Per Share	1.00	1.48
Year		
Revenue (millions).	1,712.8	1,551.3
Profits (millions)...	111.9	100.5
Per Share	4.20	3.77

Singer

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	638.4	698.1
Profits (millions)...	—10.4*	35.0
Per Share	— 0.69*	1.98
*Loss		
Year		
Revenue (millions).	2,587.0	2,447.1
Profits (millions)...	30.0	102.2
Per Share	1.40	5.77

Sun Oil

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	1,023.0	720.0
Profits (millions)...	54.0	75.0
Per Share	1.09	1.63
Year		
Revenue (millions).	3,825.0	2,319.0
Profits (millions)...	378.0	230.0
Per Share	8.31	4.78

Union Pacific

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	815.8	342.5
Profits (millions)...	20.6	37.6
Per Share	0.89	1.66
Year		
Revenue (millions).	1,599.4	1,224.2
Profits (millions)...	130.4	127.1
Per Share	5.69	5.61

U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Profits (millions)...	a15.3	a16.6
Per Share	a0.94	a1.03
Profits (millions)...	b6.4	b10.5
Per Share	b0.39	b1.02
Year		
Profits (millions)...	a46.8	a56.0
Per Share	a2.88	a3.41
Profits (millions)...	b36.5	b55.8
Per Share	b2.24	b3.40

a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

Group Seen Approaching Trade Deficit

Simon Cuts OPEC Dollar Buildup

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (NYT).—Secretary of the Treasury William Simon told Congress yesterday that the buildup of petrodollars in the oil-producing countries will be much less in the years ahead than had been estimated last year after the oil price explosion.

A new Treasury analysis estimates a peak "financial accumulation" of the producing countries of $200 billion to $250 billion by 1980, then a leveling off followed by a decline starting about 1985. This contrasts with an estimate by the World Bank, for example, which said last July that the accumulation would reach $653 billion in 1980 and $1,200 billion in 1985.

The analysis also concluded that "there is no reason that the accumulation of substantial debt by oil-importing nations to oil exporters need undermine either the solvency or the liquidity of oil importers as a group."

The study was made by Thomas Willett, deputy assistant secretary of the Treasury for research.

Growing Consensus

Mr. Simon referred briefly to the study in testimony before a subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee. He said "there is a growing consensus among economic forecasters that the financial accumulations of the oil producers will not reach some of the huge figures predicted last year."

Citing a figure in the range of $200 billion to $300 billion, Mr. Simon said the new studies "suggest that by the late 1970s or early 1980s the process of accumulation will have been substantially completed, and that the oil exporters collectively will begin to run a current account deficit (in their balance of payments with the rest of the world)."

He noted, without mentioning it by name, the recent projection by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. that the peak accumulation will come as early as 1978, at about $350 billion.

Problem Manageable

Mr. Simon said these new estimates "support the view that the international financial aspects of the oil situation are manageable."

Three things have altered views about the financial situation:

- The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) nations have been able to import much more in goods and services from the rest of the world than had been thought likely. New Commerce Department figures show, for example, that U.S. exports to OPEC nations rose 80 per cent last year to $8.1 billion.
- World supply and demand for oil have reacted to the higher prices, with the result that in the years ahead the OPEC countries will export less oil than had once been thought, though they will still export large amounts.
- Historical and related analysis, emphasized in Mr. Willett's paper, has disclosed that for individual importing countries the magnitudes of the actual and prospective debt and financial flows are not abnormally large. Put another way, problems of this magnitude have been handled without great difficulty before.

Mr. Willett, commenting on the study, said, "There is no logical need for large accumulations of financial assets by the oil producers to lead to international financial collapse or to insurmountable problems of debt service. For the group of oil importing nations as a whole the conditions which will require that accumulated debt be paid off (that is, an OPEC current account deficit) also provide the means for paying off the debt.

"The aggregate magnitude of the oil transfers is unprecedented in terms of the size of the world economy. On a per country basis, however, the capital inflows implied for the typical oil importing country are well within the range of historical experience."

Strong N.Y. Investor Interest Prevails Over Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (IHT).—Continuing interest in reinvestment best down profit-taking today and New York Stock Exchange prices closed strongly higher.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 7.27 points to 703.69. It was off about 4 points in early trading and up 8.37 at 3 o'clock.

Gaining issues led decliners moderately at the end of the session.

Volume totaled 24.64 million shares compared with 29.74 million shares yesterday. Ever before today's session began, this week's volume was the heaviest on record.

Brokers said that falling interest rates continued to draw money into the stock market from short-term positions and bonds used earlier as a shelter.

They also said many investors, including the cash-laden institutions, favored putting reserves into stocks on the presumption that a recovery in the market had begun prior to an expected economic recovery later in the year.

Analysts also attributed some buying to short-covering.

Pan American World Airways was the most active issue on the New York Stock Exchange, climbing 7/8 points to 3 3/4 on turnover of 669,100 shares.

The Dow Jones news service and the Wall Street Journal reported that Pan Am is on the verge of agreeing with Iranian government, airline and banking interests on a complex plan for Pan Am to survive as a viable, separate entity under its own management with Iran's financial backing.

Other airline issues were also active and strong. Northwest Airlines gained 1 1/8 to 15 3/4, United Airlines was 18 7/8, ahead 3/4, Trans World Airlines 8 3/4, up 1 5/8, and Delta 31 3/8, ahead 1 1/4.

Some fertilizer issues declined, with International Minerals down 2 1/4 to 31 5/8, Baker Industries at 16 3/8, down 3/4, and Terra Chemicals 12 3/8 unchanged on the American exchange. The Dow Jones news service and the Wall Street Journal reported that an industry analyst said industry product prices may have peaked and the risk of overcapacity is quite real.

Further, a federal grand jury is investigating the fertilizer industry for possible anti-trust violations.

On the Big Board, International Minerals traded as low as 30 7/8. The issue showed some recovery following the company statement that it sees a continuing high demand and excellent markets for phosphate rock and potash.

Halliburton jumped 6 3/8 to 126 3/4. The company told Dow Jones it expected record fourth-quarter and year results.

Witco Chemical fell 1 7/8 to 19 3/8. Late yesterday the company forecast a fourth-quarter earnings and sales decline.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.78 to 74.2.

The most active issue was Syntex, which closed at 31 5/8, up 1 on volume of 92,700 shares.

Also active were Phoenix Steel closing at 6, up 1/4, Great Basins Petroleum at 3 7/8, up 1/8, and Kaiser Industries 7, up 1/2.

Ajax Magnathermic closed at 22 1/2, up 2 1/2 on volume of 63,000 shares. The company reported sharply higher fourth-quarter net profit after yesterday's close.

Kalvex closed at 1, up 1/8, and Allied Artists Pictures at 2, unchanged. The companies today announced the boards of the two firms have approved in principle the merger of Kalvex and Allied Artists subject to shareholder approval following negotiation of a definitive agreement.

In Chicago soybean and soybean oil futures tumbled to limits on the Board of Trade and strongly influenced lower prices for other commodity futures on the exchange.

The limit move in soybean oil was 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, and 20 cents a bushel in beans. During the five sessions of the week, soybean oil declined the limit two days and advanced the limit two days. Soybeans fell the 20-cent limit twice and advanced as much one day.

Oats, corn and wheat futures fell back from about 5 to 9 cents a bushel. Soybean meal lost $4 a ton.

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices on Jan. 31, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
37700	Abby Glen	315	275	315	+40
47638	Abitibl	$9¾	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
400	Acklands	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
600	Acres Ltd	$7	7	7	
4500	Agnico E	$5	490	5	
500	Agra Ind	$7	6¾	6¾	
17427	Alta Gas A	$12½	11⅞	12	— ⅜
100	Alta Nat	$16	15½	15¾	
150	Algo Cent	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
500	Alliance B	490	480	490	+10
750	Alminex	$5½	5⅜	5½	
3060	Afco A	$15¼	15⅞	16	
800	BP Can	$11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
16200	Banister C	$5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
7351	Bank N S	$38⅞	38⅛	38¾	+ ½
22963	Bell Canad	$46	45¾	46	+ ¼
400	Beth Cop A	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
5950	Block Bros	325	315	325	— 5
3500	Bovis Cor	134	105	134	+13
1703	Bralor Res	136	135	135	
660	Brama'ea	430	465	450	+20
11500	Brameda	72	65	68	— 4
900	Brenda M	320	320	320	+ 5
200	BC Forest	$15½	15	15	+ ½
497	BC Phone	$53½	52½	52½	— 1
1130	Brunswk	350	320	330	
850	Budd Auto	$5	5	5	
2700	Burns Fds	$10⅞	10½	10⅞	— ¼
3600	Cad Frvw	$13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
720	Cal Pow	$24⅞	24¼	24¼	
3030	Camflo	$11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
4450	Campau A	460	440	440	—20
1030	Can Perm	$18¾	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
6300	C Tung	320	310	310	— 5
400	C Cablesy	$13½	13⅛	13¼	
7000	Cdn Cel	$6½	6¼	6½	
4501	C Imp Bank	$25⅞	25	25⅞	+ ½
3260	C Ind Gas	$7	6⅞	7	
360	CIL	$19½	19⅜	19½	
4107	Cdn Tire A	$42¼	41¾	42¼	+ ⅛
700	C Utilties	$9½	9	9½	— ⅛
600	Canbra	310	290	310	+20
1010	Cassiar	425	410	425	+10
4375	Ca'anese	395	385	390	
3750	Chieftan D	$6½	6⅜	6½	
7300	Coch Will	119	111	111	— 4
2525	C Holiday	440	425	435	—15
1500	Con Bldg	270	262	269	— 1
800	C Rambler	170	165	165	— 5
2350	Con Distrb	$8⅜	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
2660	Cons Gas	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
2000	Craigmt	350	340	345	+ 5
200	Crush Intl	$8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
640	Deni on	$43¾	43½	43½	— ½
9452	Dicknsn	$7½	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼
6250	Dofasco	$24⅜	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
1300	Dom Store	$17	17	17	
450	Du Pont	$22	21¾	21¾	— ½
2680	Dylex L A	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
3500	East Mal	350	335	340	+10
200	Electro A	475	490	475	
400	Emco	$6	6	6	
10875	Falcon C	$8⅛	7⅞	8	
5220	Falcon	$29¾	28½	29	+ ¼
3260	Fed Ind A	460	435	455	—10
4100	Francana	$10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
950	Fraser A	$20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
100	Fruehauf	$6¾	6¾	6¾	
200	Gen Distrb	$8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
2100	Gnt Masct	62	59	62	+ 2
6300	Gibraltar	430	405	425	
1450	Granduc	145	140	145	+10
600	Granisle	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
1795	Gt Oil Sds	$7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ¾
725	GL Paper	$16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
96	Gt W Life	$57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	
209	Greyhnd	$14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
1930	Guar Trst	$6½	6	6½	— ⅛
807	Hambro C	260	260	260	—10
2800	Hawker S	$5½	5	5	— ½
1500	Hayes D A	$5⅛	5	5	
8033	Houston	151	142	150	+ 7
10500	H Bay Co	$15¾	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
4755	Huron Eri	$25¼	25	25¼	— ¼
2475	IAC	$18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
100	Inglis	$10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
1450	Inland Gas	$8	8	8	
13601	I Chemly	224	193	220	— 5
8705	Intpr Pipe	$13⅞	13⅜	13¾	
2500	Inv Grp A	$7½	7	7½	— ¼
8926	Jannock	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
14476	Kaiser Re	$6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅛
5550	Kaps Tran	228	214	228	+10
100	Kelsey H	$6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ½
600	Kerr A A	$11	10¾	10¾	
4300	Koffler	390	365	390	+30
1421	Labatt A	$19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ¼
200	Lab Min	$31	31	31	+ 5
300	LOnt Cem	325	325	325	—10
200	LL Lac	170	170	170	
250	Lob Co A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
1600	Locb M	350	340	345	+10
9300	Mclan H A	$7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
4060	MB Ltd	$25	24⅞	24⅞	
2000	Madsen	59	57	58	+ 3
300	M Lf Mills	$25¾	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
1250	Mattgml	$15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
7500	McGraw H	420	410	410	—20
6692	Microsyst	275	270	270	— 5
7370	Moore	$43¾	42¾	43½	
700	Murphy	$5	5	5	+ 5
1700	Nat Trust	$18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
8592	Noranda A	$32⅜	31¾	32¼	— ¼
1251	Nor Elect	$17½	19½	19½	
1700	OSF Ind	380	380	380	—10
800	Orchan	360	360	360	
1375	Oshawa A	$5⅞	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
5050	Pamour	$8½	8⅛	8½	+ ¼
1425	PanCan P	$10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
50	Patino N V	$14	14	14	
200	Pembin A	250	250	250	+10
2500	Pembin B	240	230	240	
367	Petrofina	$20½	20½	20½	—1½
2015	Pine Point	$28¾	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
1500	Pitts C	$8	7⅞	8	+ ½
1100	Placer	$16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
1400	Que Sturg	495	475	495	+15
1000	Rayrock	95	95	95	— 5
200	Reed Oslr A	$6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
525	Reichhold	$25½	25	25½	— ¼
55048	Revnu Prp	120	112	113	
100	Rothman	$11½	11½	11½	— ½
6290	Shell Can	$14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
19017	Sherritt	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
3200	Siebens	$8½	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
100	Sigma	$26½	26½	26½	— ½
5418	Simpsons	$8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
953	Simpson S	$10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
500	Slater Stl	$10	10	10	— ⅛
16000	Southm A	$27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
5130	Stelco A	$28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
1935	Steep R	120	115	115	— 3
8700	Sundale O	395	375	375	—25
2500	Teck Cor A	300	265	295	— 5
1133	Teck Cor B	275	260	270	+15
50	Teledyne	450	450	450	
210	Texaco	$32¼	32¼	32¼	— ½
1575	Thom N A	$12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅜
7194	Tor Dm Bk	$38¼	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
2520	Traders A	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
2790	Trans Mt	$10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
1017	TrCan PL	$10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
811	Un Carbid	$17	17	17	
45825	Un Gas	$9	8⅞	9	
300	Union Oil	$9¼	9	9	— ¼
940	U Keno	$8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
2100	U Siscoe	400	385	400	+ 5
5400	Upp Can	120	116	120	+ 5
1200	Van Der	390	385	390	+ 5
5050	Voyager P	$5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
750	Weldwod	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
6100	Wstburne	$8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
2800	West Mine	177	166	177	+ 9
600	Westnhse	$14½	14½	14½	— ½
1625	Weston	$23½	22⅞	23	
200	White Pas	$6½	6½	6½	
572	Wiltroy	135	130	135	— 2
1000	Woodwd A	$22½	22½	22½	
5588	Yk Bear	241	234	233	— 4
2300	Yukon C	125	115	115	+ 7

Total sales 2,363,647 shares

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices on Jan. 31, 1975

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	39¾	40⅛
1st Bk Sy	39¾	39½
1stEmp S	12¼	13
1st Wn F	2	2¼
artf NC	16½	17
Midl B's	21¾	22¼
Shaw Bos	31½	32½
U Va Bks	14⅛	15
Va N Bnk	17½	16½
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	17¼	17¾
Industrials		
AFA PrS	3½	4½
AID Inc	2	2¼
AVM Cp	3¼	4
Acushnt	10	11¼
Addisn W	8⅛	8⅝
Adv Ros	1½	1¾
Alberts	2½	3
Alico Inc	9⅝	10⅛
Allyn Bac	4½	4⅞
A El Lab	¾	1
Am Exp	31	31½
Am Finl	9¼	10⅛
Am Furn	3	3⅜
Am Greet	7⅜	8⅛
Am Telev	9¼	10¼
Am Weld	8¼	9
Amtr Dv	1⅜	1⅝
Anadite	3⅜	3¾
Anheus B	26½	27
Ard May	2⅛	2⅝
ArkWIG	15¼	15¾
Arrow H	14¼	15½
Arvida	5¼	6⅛
AsCC Bot	8½	9¼
AtlGas Lt	11½	11⅞
Baird At	3⅝	4
Balt PntC	5	5¼
Bang Hy	11	11¾
Bkam Rlt	8⅞	9⅜
Bessett F	16½	17½
Bayls Mk	10¼	11¼
Beeline F	5	5½
Betz Lab	31	31¾
Bibb Co	6½	7
Bird Son	3	3½
Birtchr	1	1⅜
Bick Hills	27½	29
Bonza Int	2¼	2½
Booz AH	3	3½
Braden	6¾	7½
Brinks	6½	9
Brks Sca	13	13¾
Brwning	2⅝	3
Buckb M	4⅛	4⅝
Buckeye	5	5½
Burn Sim	5	5½
CalWSv	25	27
Campl Ch	1¼	1⅜
Conrad H	¾	1⅛
Capln Air	½	¾
Cap Tec	2⅞	3½
Care Cp	1½	2¼
CenVt PS	10¼	10⅜
Chm Lea	8½	9½
Chass Ut	7¼	8¼
Chi Br'dg	63	69½
Chilton	2½	3
ChrisSe	95	98
Circle F	1½	2
CitznUt A	25¾	26½
CitznUt B	25¾	26¾
Clark Mf	27	28
Clow Cp	8⅞	9¼
Colu Vent	1⅞	2½
Com Cir	13¼	14¾
Coml Sh	21	22½
Comw Pa	22½	23¼
Con Pap	34	35
Corenco	22½	24½
Cross Co	11	11¾
Danly M	5⅝	6½
Data Dsn	1⅞	2⅜
Data Hnd	6⅛	7⅛
Dayt Inc	19½	20½
Decor In	2¼	2⅝
DeKlb Ag	33	34
Dehl Oil	2⅛	3
DeLux C	24¼	25
Del CanT	9½	10¼
Del InlBr	26¼	27¼
Dewey El	¾	1¼
Diem Cry	11¼	12¼
Dixn Cru	14¼	15
Docutel	4⅛	4½
Dollar G	4⅝	5
Dorch G	7	7½
Dow Jone	20¾	21¾
Doyle DB	6⅝	6⅞
Dunkin D	2½	2¾
Duriron	11¼	12
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	26	26½
ElPas El	10⅛	10⅞
Elba Syst	3¾	4¼
Elder Be	4	4⅝
Elec Nucl	5¾	6¼
Elec Mod	1¼	1⅜
Energy C	3⅞	4⅝
Entwistl	2¼	3
Equty Oil	13⅛	13⅜
Erie Tec	5½	7½
Ethan Al	14	14¾
Fab Tek	⅞	1¼
Fingrhl	1⅝	2
Fst Bost	17¼	18
Fickngr	13¼	13¾
Fla WatU	⅝	1
Forest O	9⅝	10
Frmigll	¾	1⅛
Folomat	3⅞	4¼
Frnkl Cp	3¼	3¾
Frnkln El	7	7½
Frnd Ico	17½	18¼
Gov EFIn	6⅛	6⅝
Graph Cn	11	12
Grph Sci	9	9⅝
Green Ml	5¾	6¼
Grey Adv	6⅛	6⅝
Gull Intst	5¼	6¼
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	5⅝	6⅝
Henred F	12	12¾
Holobm	1½	1⅞
Hoovr	11⅝	12¼
Horiz Res	4¾	5¼
Huck Mfg	4⅝	5
Huds Pap	17	18½
Hyatt Cp	3¾	4¼
Hyatt Int	4⅛	4⅝
Ind Nuclr	4⅜	4⅞
Infra Ind	1⅛	1⅝
Intrmk In	1⅛	1⅜
Intrmt G	12⅛	12⅞
InBk Wsh	3¾	4¼
IaSou Ut	22½	23
Jamsby	12	12¾
Jiffy Fds	¾	1⅛
Joslyn M	13	13¾
KMS Ind	3⅜	4
Kaisr Stl	26	26½
KaisStl pf	16¼	17¼
Kalvar	4¼	4½
Kaman A	14⅛	14⅝
Kamps A	2	2½
Kate Gre	1⅛	1⅜
Kaysam	⅝	1¼
Kear Tr	4⅛	4¾
Kelly Svc	9¼	10½
Keuff Ess	11¼	12¼
Keye Fib	13⅜	13⅞
Key CusF	3½	4
King Inl	1¼	1⅜
Knap Vod	10½	11½
Lance In	17¼	18
Land Res	½	⅞
Leedv Co	1¼	2¼
Lin Bcast	4⅛	4½
Loblaw	3⅛	3⅜
Log Etrn	2⅛	2½
Madisn G	12⅛	12⅝
Mal Rlty	1½	1¾
Mallkrt	38⅞	39½
Manor C	1⅞	2⅜
Marll Frt	8½	9
Maui LP	7¼	7¾
McCor	29¾	30¾
McQuay	8¾	9½
Measur	15⅞	16⅝
Medtrn	29¾	30½
Merid In	1⅜	1⅞
Mdtsx W	12¼	13
Midld Ca	1⅞	2¼
Midw Gt	13½	14½
Millipr	34	36
Miner In	3⅜	3⅞
Minn Gas	18¾	19¼
Miss Vl G	11¼	12
Mrs S Pie	6⅞	7⅜
Monf Col	3⅞	4¼
Moore P	6⅝	7⅛
Moore S	13½	14½
Mot Club	4⅞	5¼
Mueller	7½	9
Narag Cp	4¾	5½
Nat G&O	7½	8¼
Nat Lib	2¾	3⅛
N Patent	6⅛	6½
N SecRsh	3½	3¾
Nalmw Rl	3¼	4¾
NJ Nat G	13¼	14
Nielsn A	13¾	14¼
Nielsn B	13⅝	14⅛
NoCar Gs	8⅞	9¼
N Eur Oil	14⅞	15⅝
Nortrp Kl	17¾	18½
NW NatG	7⅝	8
NW PuSv	13	13½
Noxel Cp	12½	13¼
Ogilvy M	13	13¾
Ohio Ferr	12¾	13½
Oil Shale	2¼	3
Ormont	3⅛	3½
Otter TP	18¼	18¾
Over NA	1½	2¼
Pabst Br	19⅜	19⅞
PacGa R	20¾	21½
Pakco	1	1¾
Park Dr	21¼	21¾
Parks H	2	2½
Pauley P	3⅛	3¾
Peerl Mf	9¼	10
Pa Enter	13¾	14¼
PnzlOff B	6⅞	7⅛
Pepsi BW	4⅞	5⅜
Petrolit	56½	59
Pettibon	16½	17½
Philip L	10⅜	10⅞
Piedmt A	5½	6
Pinkrtn	26	26½
Pion HiB	24⅜	25½
Pistilin	2¼	3¼
Possis Cp	2½	3¼
Pro Golf	1¾	2⅛
PubS NC	8½	8⅞
P Bennet	26½	27½
PutD Cap	3½	3¾
Qual Inns	1⅞	2½
Ragen Pr	3¼	4
Rahall C	3	3½
Raych Cp	184	189
Raymnd	8½	9½
Recog Eq	3	3½
Rozd Ex	23¼	29
Robin M	7¾	8¾
Roberts J	2½	4
Roselon	2½	3
Rouse	2⅞	3⅛
Rus Stov	11¼	12
Sadlier	1½	2
Scan Dat	1¼	1½
Scripps H	18	19
Seis Dell	2⅝	3
Seneca F	3⅝	3⅞
Seven U	20½	21¼
Snap Tls	26⅝	27⅜
Solid Sta	9	10
S Cal Wat	11½	12
Sw Gs Cp	8½	8⅞
Sw El Sv	14	14¾
Standyn	12¼	13
Std Regis	14¼	15
Stan HPd	10½	12
Sterlg Str	3½	4
Strawb Cl	18	19½
Sugdal F	3	3½
Super El	5	5⅜
TIME DC	4⅝	5⅛
Tampax	37	38
Taylr Wi	15⅜	16⅛
Tech Pub	6	6¾
Techcre	6⅝	7
Tecum P	27	31
Tennant	25¼	27½
Tlmy Co	6¼	6¾
Transco	7⅛	8⅛
Transo O	10¼	10¾
Trico Pd	25	27
Triln OG	1⅞	2¼
Tyson F	6¼	6¾
Un McGll	5	5½
US Bnknt	1⅛	1½
US TrkLn	11	11½
Up Pen P	16	16½
Valley Gs	7	8
VanD Air	6	6⅝
Vance S	2¾	3⅛
Velcro	7⅜	7¾
Ventron	22	22¾
Wads Pu	3¼	4
Wsh NG	10⅜	10⅞
Webb Re	5⅛	5⅝
Weco Dvl	1¼	1⅝
Weight W	6⅝	6¾
Weldtrn	1½	2½
Weling M	7⅛	7⅝
Well Gar	3½	4
Welsbch	3½	4¼
Wsin Mig	2⅜	3
Westmd	46	46¾
Wisc PL	16⅛	16¾
Wdwrd L	14½	15¾
Wright W	3⅛	3½
ZionUt B	14½	15½

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HAVAS CONSEIL

Tokyo Exchange

Jan. 31, 1975

Stock	Price Yen	Stock	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	230	Matsu E. Wks.	365
Canon	185	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	387
Dai Nip. Print.	358	Mitsubi Corp.	362
Fuji Bank	340	Mitsui Co.	380
Fuji Photo	305	Mitsukoshi	376
Hitachi	142	Nippon Elec.	171
Honda Motor	510	Sharp	223
C. Itoh	425	Shiseido	871
Japan Air L.	1,620	Sony Corp.	1,770
Kansai El. P.	675	Sumitomo Bk.	365
Kao Soap	318	Taisho Marine	309
Kirin Brewery	265	Takeda Chem.	216
Komatsu	501	Teijin	154
Kubota	337	Tokio Marine	514
Matsu E. Ind.	387	Toray	138
		Toyota Motor	454

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	Low
Amsterdam	92.70	90.80	90.30	77.00
Brussels	117.18	119.05	119.05	106.43
Frankfurt	120.09	119.40	120.09	110.50
London 30	236.90	252.30	252.30	146.00
London 500	103.09	107.53	107.58	83.49
Milan	99.45	98.63	99.43	85.06
Paris	119.50	120.20	120.30	99.70
Sydney	350.45	348.48	350.45	256.99
Tokyo (n)	288.68	288.19	378.27	288.24
Tokyo (o)	3957.33	3949.11	3957.53	3627.04
Zurich	243.40	243.80	243.80	206.30

(n) new (o) old.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	46
Albert Heijn	77
A'gembank	256
Amrobank	71.60
A'dam	215
Fokker	39
Heineken	149
H.V.A.	64.90
Holl-Am-H	67
Hoogovens	60.90
K.L.M.	52.20
Philips new	25.10
Robeco	159.50
Rolinco	104.50
Royal Dutch	77.40
Unilever	98.80
Van Ommer	283
Ver Mach	171.50

Brussels

Arbed	4,390
Brux-Lamb	1,860
Cock Ougree	1,148
Electrobel	5,240
GB-Inno-BM	2,035
Hoboken	4,315
Pétrofina	4,165
Ph. Gevaert	1,160
Soc. Générale	2,760
Solvay	2,440
Un Minière	1,310

Frankfurt

AEG	63.70
BASF	139.30
Bayer	114
Commerzbk	180.60
Cont. Gummi	64
Daimler	261.90
Demag	154
DutBank	297.80
DresdeBk	220.90
Geis Aktier	89
Hoesch	49.80
Karstdt	409
Kaufhof	228.50
KHD	185.50
Lufthansa	47
Mannesmann	213.50
Metalgesell	235
Neckermann	97.50
Rheinstahl	53.50
RWE new	172
Schering	332
Siemens	228.80
Thyssen	68.40
Veba	111.20
Volkswagen	82.20

London

Anglo-Am Cp	2.85
Anglo-Am	£20.00
Barclay Bk	1.65
Beecham Gr	1.65
BICC	1.14
Boots	1.55
Bowater	0.84
Brit-Am Tob	2.47
Brit. Oxyg	0.26½
Brit. Pet	3.35
BLMC	0.06½
Burmah	0.48
CadburySch	0.34½
Chartered	1.17
Courtaulds	0.85
Daggafont	0.22
DeBeer D	2.30
Decca Rec	1.63
Distillers	1.00
Dunlop	0.24
E Muslind	1.00
FreeStGed	£22⅝
GEC	0.66
GKN	1.53
Glaxo Gr	3.00
Gt Un St	1.45
Guinness	0.84
Hawker-Sidd	2.27
Hudson Bay	£10.50
Imp Chem	1.89
Imps	0.52½
Mar&Spen	1.55
MetalBox	1.85
Nichols	0.40
Plessey	0.59
Rand Mines	2.04
Rank Org	1.65
Royal Dutch	£22.25
R.T.Z.	1.22
Shell	2.04
Thorn (A)	1.40
Tube Invest	1.83
Union Carb	3.98
Vickers	1.04
War L3½	£23⅛
West Decp	£18⅛
West Drief	£39.75
West Hold	£29.50
West Min	1.71
Woolworth	0.40½
ZCI	0.61

Milan

Bastogi	1,562
Erba	4,170
Ercole Mareli	700
Fiat	1,056
Finsider	340
Generali	63,000
IFI	2,600
Italgas	596
Italsider	615
LaRinas	116.5
Montedis	695
Olivetti	1,225
Pirelli	733
Snia Visco	1,458
Terni	86

Paris

Air Liquide	326
Alimentaire	67.50
BSN	425
Carrefour	1,358
Cim Lafarge	170.70
Citroën	25.70
Cie Bancaire	435
CFP	107
CGE	322.50
CCF	150
Ferodo	233
L'Oréal	892
Mach Bull	35
Michelin	791
Moët-Henn	514
Moulinex	254
Nickel (Le)	93
Paribas	160.90
PUK	136
Penarroya	64
Perrier	134
Peugeot	184
Rh Poulenc	142
Saclor	84.70
St Gobain	135
Suez	225
Télémécan.	850
Thomson	175.20
Usinor	95

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,185
B Boveri	1,085
Ciba-Geigy	1,565
Cr Suisse	2,590
Fischer	565
HolRocheN	7,975
Nestlé	2,779
Sandoz	1,995
Slé B Suisse	435
Sulzer	2,750
U.B. Suisse	2,710

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1594	Algoma	$27	28¾	27	+ ½
270	Asbestos	$16	16	16	— ¼
6024	Bank Mont	$14⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ⅛
2915	Basic Res	475	460	460	
3250	Bombard	300	290	300	+ 10
100	Brinco	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
1500	Can Cement	$11	11	11	+ ⅛
2700	Cdn Indust	$19¼	19¼	19¼	
632	Con Bath	$25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅜
250	Dom Text	$7	7	7	
1750	Fncl Col	190	190	190	
200	Imasco	$27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
3175	Ivaco	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
680	Molson A	$17¼	16½	17⅛	— ⅛
3400	Power Cp	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
7032	Price Co	$14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ¼
1000	Rolland A	$7¾	7¾	7¾	
624	Royal Bank	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
500	Roy Trust A	$23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
100	Steinberg A	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅝
200	Zellers	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	

Total sales 633,426 shares.

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
		(Continued from Page 8.)						
15	5½	SoestPS .96r	5	11	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
19⅞	14⅜	SoCalE 1.68	5	355	19½	18⅞	19⅛	+ ¼
17¼	7⅞	SouthCo 1.40	7	1352	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ¼
34	22	SolnGE 2.28	7	4	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	
55½	27⅛	SoNRes 1.65	8	93	44½	43¾	44	— ⅞
37¾	25⅛	SoNETl 2.64	8	7	31⅝	31½	31½	+ ⅛
40½	25	Sou Pac 2.24	6	260	28⅞	28	28⅞	+ ⅞
52¾	32⅛	Sou Ry 2.12	7	99	43¾	42⅛	43¼	+ 1⅛
53⅝	36	SouRy pfA 3		7	46	45⅛	46	+ ¾
6¼	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		10	6	6	6	— ⅛
31½	16½	SouUGs 1.60	8	9	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅜
22	13¼	Southld .40b	10	116	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
10¼	3⅞	SwstFor .20	3	46	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
22⅝	11¾	SwFl pf15.0		21	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ¼
11⅝	8⅛	SwstPSv .90	9	40	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
8¼	4	Sparton .24	5	11	8⅛	8	8	
13⅜	6¾	SperryHut 1	5	18	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
44⅝	23⅛	SperryR 7.6	8	320	31⅜	30	31⅛	+ 1⅛
21⅞	5	Sprague El	3	98	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
13⅛	8¼	Spring M .75	4	13	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
32	12½	SquarD 1.10	11	41	18⅛	17¾	18¼	
43⅝	20	Squibb .84	16	283	31¼	30¼	30⅞	— ¼
56¼	24	StaleyM 1.60	6	65	54⅝	53½	53½	— ½
25⅞	18⅜	StPoor 1.92a		30	22⅞	22⅜	22¾	— ¼
63⅝	40	StdBrands 2	16	222	60⅜	59⅛	60½	+ ½
43¼	22¾	StBPaint .28	27	45	39⅛	37½	39⅛	+ 1⅜
36⅝	20⅝	StdOilCal 2	5	357	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	
45⅞	39⅞	StdOilInd 2	6	770	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
86	37¾	StOilOh 1.35	16	157	55	54½	55⅞	+ 1⅛
62⅛	50	SO Oh pf3.75		z20	51	51	51	
9⅜	6	StdPress .40	3	6	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	
10¼	7¼	StPrud .66b	8	6	8⅛	8	8⅛	
16¾	7½	Standex .52	4	18	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
31	12⅛	StanWks .96	7	17	18½	18	18¼	
12⅞	5⅝	Stanray .60	4	58	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅞
21⅞	13⅝	Starrett 1	6	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
16⅜	1¾	StaMut Inv	2	55	3¼	3⅛	3¼	— ¼
13¼	8¾	StaMS 1.10e		28	11½	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
50⅝	35⅝	StaufCh 2.20	6	19	45⅞	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅛
50	36⅜	Stau pf1.80a		4	45	44⅜	45	+ 2
7⅝	4⅜	Sterchl .48	6	3	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
31⅛	16	SterDrug .70	13	485	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	+ ½
12⅞	7½	Sterndnt .12	7	210	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
15½	10	Stevens 1.20	4	287	12	11¼	12	+ ⅞
30	16½	StewWa 192.	7	12	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	11¼	StokVC 1.10	5	25	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
13½	10	StokVC pf 1		z300	11⅛	11½	11½	+ ½
67⅞	31½	StoneWeb 2	9	37	50¼	48⅛	50¼	+ 2
13	7⅞	StoneCon .60	3	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	9½	Stop Shop 1	4	16	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
17¼	10⅛	StorerBdg 1	5	9	15	15	15	
10	6	StrldRite 6.5	6	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
38⅞	18	StuWor 1.32	3	13	23⅛	23	23	— ½
71½	42¾	StuWr pfB5		1	49½	49½	49½	
3⅛	1¼	Suave Shoe	4	37	2⅛	1⅞	2	
16½	10¼	SubnPro .88	5	10	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ½
12⅞	3⅞	SuCrest .20a		12	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
18½	8⅛	Sun Chm .40	3	16	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
61¼	37¾	SunOil 1r	4	43	36⅛	35½	36⅛	+ ⅝
55	31½	Sun O pf2.25		29	40	39⅝	39½	— ⅜
20½	9⅝	Sunbeam 1	7	41	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
27½	10⅜	Sundstrd 6.0	6	26	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	
45½	29⅝	Sunds pf3.50		1	37	37	37	— ⅜
24¼	7⅝	SunshMn .48	10	24	10⅞	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
19⅛	11⅜	SupValu .58	7	13	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
304	134	Supr Oil 1.40	15	x2	175¼	174	175¼	+ 3¼
8⅝	2⅝	SupmkG .20	5	76	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
25	8⅝	Superscpe	3	23	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	
12⅝	2	Sufro Mige	7	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
8	3⅜	Swank .48	5	5	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	10⅞	Sybron .72	8	326	15⅞	14⅝	15⅛	+ 1
49⅝	25½	Sybrn pf2.40		2	33⅜	33½	33⅜	
9⅜	2¼	Systron Don	24	18	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
		T						
23⅞	10¾	TaftBrd .60	6	76	16⅞	16	16½	— ¼
10⅛	1⅞	Talcott Nat		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅞	Talley .60	5	45	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	7⅝	Talley pfB 1		6	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
17¾	8¾	TampaE .96	9	24	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	— ¼
26	9¾	Tandy Corp	7	80	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	3¼	Tappan 4.0		3	5	4⅞	5	
9½	4	Technicolr	5	44	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ½
16	4⅝	Technicon	8	1053	6⅞	5¼	6	— 1⅛
47¾	18⅛	Tektronx .20	9	17	23⅞	23	23⅝	+ ⅜
6⅞	2⅞	Telecor .25	4	36	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
15	7⅝	Teledyn .40t	5	78	13¼	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
8¼	1¼	Teleprmpt		174	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
4⅛	⅞	Telex. Cp		1710	1⅞	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	16¾	Tennco 1.60	6	343	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
4⅝	1	Tennco wt A		27	2⅛	2	2	
91½	62¾	Tennc pf5.50		20	88½	87	88½	+ ¾
24⅝	11½	TesoroP .40	3	274	16⅛	15⅝	16½	+ ⅝
32⅞	20	Texaco 2a	4	1624	26	25¼	25⅞	+ ¼
37⅛	24	TexCom .90	13	165	36⅛	35½	35½	— 1⅛
54	20	TexETr 1.70	8	35	28¼	27⅝	28	— ½
33	20⅛	TexGsT 17.6	5	13	26⅞	26⅛	26⅜	+ ¼
35⅝	20⅛	Texsglf 1.20	6	63	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	8¼	TexasInd 1b	12	6	11¼	11½	11½	
115¼	59⅜	TexInst 1	18	350	74⅞	70⅜	73⅝	+ 3⅜
21⅛	8¼	TexOilG .01	9	72	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
25	15¼	TexUt 1.16	10	102	22¾	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
13¾	2⅛	Texfl Ind		9	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	11⅛	Textron 1.10	5	66	15	14⅛	14½	
23⅞	14	Textr pf1.40		8	17⅝	17	17½	— ⅛
17⅛	8½	Thiokol .70	4	32	12¼	11¾	12	— ⅛
47¾	24	ThomBet .72	16	25	32	31¾	32	
11⅞	5	Thomln .40b	6	17	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
12	4	ThomJW .50	17	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
7½	4	ThriflDg .48	10	17	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
22¾	9⅛	Tl Corp 1	7	21	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
47½	25⅛	TidwatM .60	8	61	33	32	32¼	— ¾
22⅞	6¼	Tigerln .40e	7	172	9	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
41½	24½	Timelnc 2	6	12	30⅜	30	30	— ⅛
17⅝	8⅛	TimeMlr .50	8	367	14¾	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
25½	24⅛	Timkn 1.60a	7	81	28⅞	27⅜	28⅞	+ ¾
20	8¾	Tish Rlty		26	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅞
28¾	15¼	ToledoEd 2	7	44	19½	19⅛	19⅜	
15⅛	5¼	TonkaCp .40	3	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅞	ToolRol .40b	9	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
36¼	11	TraneCo .96	10	29	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
45½	25½	TranUn 1.56	10	160	34⅝	34¼	34½	— ¼
18⅞	4¾	Trans W Air		1075	9	7⅞	8½	+ 1⅛
23¾	11⅜	TWA pf 2		34	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝	+ 1⅛
9½	3¾	TranWF .16	6	61	9⅛	9¼	9⅝	+ ½
10⅛	5⅜	Transam .57	10	259	8⅞	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
22	15⅛	Trainc 1.63a		29	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
9⅞	5½	Transcn .45	6	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
7	4	TranOh .20r	4	1	6⅞	6⅛	6⅝	— ¼
19½	10⅛	Tranwy 1.40	5	33	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ¼
35½	15¼	Travlrs 1.08	6	275	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅝
45	21¾	Travlr pf 2		9	31¾	31	31¾	+ ⅜
18	3⅝	TRE Cp .60t	40	56	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
27½	13⅝	TriCon 1.22e		84	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
34⅛	26⅛	TriCn pf2.50		1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
27¼	2	TriSou Mtge	2	33	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
14	9¼	Trialnd .70a	4	16	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
13⅞	5	TrianPtc .40	4	25	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ½
26	8⅝	Trinity .80	4	35	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅝
22⅝	6½	Tropica .20e	15	720	16⅞	15½	16½	+ 1
20½	10⅛	TRW In 12.0	5	264	15⅜	15	15⅛	+ ½
57½	37⅜	TRW pf4.50		25	47	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅜
57⅛	35	TRW pf4.40		28	52	51¼	52	+ ¼
12⅛	7	TucsonG .84	7	217	10	9½	10	+ ½
9⅛	4½	TwenCen .20	18	25	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
12	4⅝	TycoLb .10e	7	149	10⅜	9⅞	10½	+ ⅜
20⅞	13	TylerCp .40	4	9	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ½
		U						
29⅞	13	UAL In .60a	5	1568	19½	18	19⅛	+ 1
29½	13¼	UAL pf.40		3	19	18	19	+ 3½
16	9¼	UGI Cp 1.32	7	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅜	UMC Ind 1	4	123	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
15⅛	1⅜	UMET Tr	2	7	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
14⅛	8¼	Unarco .50b	3	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
43¾	26¼	UniNV 2.59e	6	15	40⅜	40	40⅜	+ ⅜
18¾	5¾	UnBanc .84b	6	28	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅝
63	37¼	UnCamp 2	7	35	46	45⅝	45¾	— ⅜
46	31¾	UnCarb 2.40	5	854	45¾	44¾	45½	+ ½
19⅛	7½	UnCom 1.33	7	8	10	10	10	— ⅛
6¾	2⅛	Union Corp	22	334	5¼	3¾	4¾	+ ⅞
16⅝	8⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	198	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
80	55	UnEl pf6.40		z80	60	59	59	
49½	34	UnEl pf4		z50	38	38	38	
25¾	25½	UnEl pf2.72		19	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Un Fidelity	15	56	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
56⅜	27¼	UnOCal 19.8	4	278	36½	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅞
73⅛	35⅛	UOCa pf2.50		29	47⅜	46⅞	47⅛	— ½
97¾	51⅜	UPacCp 2.80	12	440	67	65½	65¾	— 1⅜
17¼	9¼	UnPac pf4.7		5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
11	1⅜	Uniona Inc		21	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Uniroyal 7.0	4	220	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
93¼	62	Uniryl pf 8		z262	73	72	72	
37½	22⅛	UnitAircft 2	5	101	35	34⅛	34⅝	— ¼
96½	73¼	Unit Air pf 8		11	96½	95¼	96½	+ 1¼
8⅞	2⅞	Unit Brands		24	4⅜	4⅛	4½	
13⅝	4⅝	UnBrnd pfA		6	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
9⅛	4¾	UnitCo .77e		19	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅜	4	U FinCal .29	5	36	7⅝	7	7⅜	+ ¼
8	3	U GasP .45e	8	1604	8⅝	7½	8⅜	+ 1⅛
28	13⅛	U Illum 2.32	5	40	21⅞	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅝
10	5	UnitInd .36b		8	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
8⅛	1⅜	UnitIn n .10		7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅛	UJerBk 1.04	7	14	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
21	12	UnMM 1.40	4	27	14¾	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅝
18⅝	6	Un Nuclr		110	10⅜	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1¼	UnitPk Min		23	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
19½	5	UnitRefg .40	2	41	7½	7	7½	+ ⅝
38½	18½	USFidG 2.42	13	116	28¼	27⅝	28	— ⅛
25¾	10¼	USFoS 1.50a		24	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
23⅛	13	USGyps 1.60	7	307	19¾	19	19⅛	— ⅜
26½	19	USGy pf1.80		3	24½	24	24½	
7⅞	2	US Home	18	254	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅝
8⅞	2	US Ind .46r	3	215	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
23½	5⅝	USLeasg .24	12	8	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	2¼	US Rlty 1e	7	8	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
13¼	6⅝	US Shoe .95	5	76	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
49½	35⅝	US Stl 2.80	4	351	47⅝	46⅝	47	+ ⅜
16½	11	USTobac .90	10	22	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
17⅞	10⅛	UniTel 1.08	9	75	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	⅜	UniTel wi		12	11-16	11-16	11-16	
22¼	14	UnTl 2pf1.50		15	19	19	19	— ½
10¼	3⅛	Unitrode Cp	5	38	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
21⅞	12⅜	UnivarCp 1	2	137	18	17¼	17⅞	— ⅜
30¼	21¾	UnivLeaf 2	6	37	29⅝	28½	28½	— 1½
18¾	9⅜	UOP .90	4	56	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
83¼	30	Upjohn .96	12	2203	33½	31¼	32¼	+ 2½
31⅞	7¼	USLIFE .29	6	303	13⅞	13¼	13½	— ¼
12¼	7⅞	UslifeF .96a		15	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
21½	11½	USM stp 1	4	15	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	
28½	19¼	USM pf2.10		1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ½
52½	32⅜	UtahInt .60a	15	129	47⅜	46⅜	47¼	+ ¼
36	22	UtahPL 2.36	8	85	27	26⅝	27	
29¼	14	UV Ind 1	3	102	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	17	UV In pf1.26		2	22	22	22	
		V						
13¼	5⅝	Varian .20	7	98	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
8⅛	2¾	Vendo Co	231	26	4⅞	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	1⅜	Venco .20	6	17	3½	2⅞	3½	+ ⅜
15⅝	10½	VestSe 1.24e		x19	13½	13¼	13¼	
34⅛	16	Vetco Offsh	15	107	25⅝	23½	25⅜	+ 1¾
19⅞	9	VF Corp 1	7	7	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ½
7½	2½	Viacom Int	6	15	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	4	VictCmp .50	7	3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
15⅝	6⅞	VaEPw 1.18	7	784	11½	11⅛	11⅜	
83½	54	VaEP pf7.20		z60	67	66	67	+ 1
61	40	VaEP pf 5		z100	48¼	48	48¼	+ 1¼
7	3	Vornado .97t	4	337	6⅛	5¾	6	— ⅛
17⅛	7⅜	VSI Corp .60	4	4	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
31½	22½	Vu Mat 1.60	5	2	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
		W						
55	40	WabR pf4.50		z40	48	47¼	48	+ 1
3⅞	18	Wachova .76	9	91	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ¼
74	25	Wach pf2.20		2	38½	37¾	38⅛	+ ½
20	2	Wachovl Rlt	6	18	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
17	9⅜	Walgreen 1	11	25	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ⅜
56⅞	34¼	WlkrA 1.49a	10	3	38⅛	38⅞	38⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	13⅞	WallBus .55	9	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ½
11⅝	5	WallMur .60	3	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	
23	16	WalM pf1.70		3	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
20½	7⅜	WalMar .05e	12	6	15	14⅞	15	
20	6⅛	WangL .08a	8	32	9½	9	9½	+ ⅜
9⅞	3⅝	Ward Foods		10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11½	6¼	Warnaco .50	3	35	8⅜	8⅛	8½	
10	4	WrnerCo .50	7	4	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
18½	6⅛	WrnCom .40	4	33	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
37⅞	18⅛	WarnL .84	15	235	29¼	28¾	29	
38⅛	11⅛	Warn S 1.20	5	20	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
23	10	WashGs 1.88	6	63	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
16¼	7½	WashNat .80	4	3	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
32½	21¼	WasN pf2.50		2	28	27⅞	28	
19	11½	WashStl 1a	3	9	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
21	15¼	WasWat 1.52	9	18	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
15½	4	Waste Mgnt	8	129	7⅞	7	7⅝	+ ¾
23	11⅜	WatknJ .20e	10	48	16⅞	16½	16½	— ¼
6⅞	2⅞	WayGos .60	6	12	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	2⅞	Wean Unit		4	5⅛	5	5	
14⅝	9⅝	Wea pf1.25k		2	13½	13¼	13½	+
8⅝	4¼	Weathrd .40	4	74	6	5⅝	6	+
5⅝	2	Webb Del E	5	81	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+
9⅞	5⅝	WeilMcL .60	3	4	8⅝	8½	8½	—
18¼	13	WeisMkt .52	8	8	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+
1⅝	5-16	Welbilt Corp		12	⅞	¾	¾	
27⅛	9½	WellFgo .96	6	28	16⅞	16	16⅞	+
19	2⅞	WellFM .90a	27	45	6⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+
53⅝	44½	WtPP pf4.50		z40	47½	47½	47½	—
28	17¾	WstPtPep 2	4	11	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+
13⅛	5½	WnAirL .40b	5	368	9⅛	8⅝	9	+
30⅛	13¼	WnBnc 1.40	6	113	22	21⅝	22	+
11⅞	5⅝	WnCo NAm	10	50	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+
18⅝	5⅝	Wn Pac Ind	5	87	8⅝	7⅛	8½	+
15⅝	8½	WUnion 1.40		193	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	+
71	40	WnUn pf 6		5	50	49	50	+ 2
47	29½	WnUn pf4.60		1	38½	38½	38½	—
52½	30	WnUn pf4.90		1	39	39	39	
26	8	WestgEl .97	37	2679	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	+
38⅞	13⅜	Wstvco 1.40	4	642	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+
21½	10⅝	Weybrg 1.28	5	1	15½	15½	15½	
45	23⅞	Weyerhr .80	14	629	31⅝	30⅝	31	+
17½	7⅛	WhelFry .40	8	42	12	11½	11⅞	
26½	13⅛	WhelPit .70e	1	71	26	25½	25⅞	+
61½	49½	WhelPit pf 6		z100	57½	57	57½	+ 1
51⅝	40	WhelPit pf 5		z30	47½	47	47½	+ 1
29⅛	11	Whirlpol .80	12	193	18¾	18⅛	18⅝	+
12¼	7½	WhitCon .80	4	47	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
41½	34½	WhiCn pfA 3		1	35½	35½	35½	+
38⅛	28½	WhitC ptC 3		3	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+
14⅛	6⅝	WhiteM .40e	3	29	10	9⅞	9⅞	
2⅞	1⅛	Whittaker	5	647	2⅛	2	2⅛	+
15⅞	7⅛	WickesCrp 1	6	45	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+
6¼	2¼	WiebdlSt .28	7	4	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+
77	45⅜	WmsCos .60	8	743	50¼	48	50¼	
56⅝	27⅜	Wms Co wt		373	33⅛	29⅞	32	—
44⅝	22¾	WinnDx 1.32	13	50	35⅜	34⅝	35⅛	+
53⅝	34½	WinnDix B		2	44	44	44	+ 1
7⅞	3	Winnebago		35	4	3⅞	4	
26	16	WiscEl 1.84	9	148	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	—
109½	83½	WisE pf8.50		z400	97½	97	97½	—
98	71½	WisE pf7.75		z140	83	83	83	+ 1
16⅝	10⅝	WiscPS 1.32	8	21	14¼	14	14⅛	+
29	16½	Witco 1.20	4	146	19½	18⅛	19⅛	— 1
70	41½	Witco pf2.65		1	46½	46½	46½	—
4⅛	1½	WolvrW .05e	4	12	2⅝	2½	2½	
10½	6	Wometco .56	6	7	8¼	8	8¼	—
13⅜	6½	WoodsCp .48	5	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞	—
19⅜	8	Wolwth 1.20	5	319	12½	12¼	12½	+
34¾	18¾	Wolw pf2.20		6	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
5⅝	2⅛	World A'rw	2	18	4	3⅝	3⅞	+
67⅜	38	Wrigly 2.40a	11	7	46¾	46½	46½	—
9⅞	3	Wurlitzer		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
4¾	1⅛	Wyly Corp		17	2½	2	2⅝	—
		X						
127⅛	49	XeroxCp 1	17	1148	70	66⅛	69⅞	+ 3
25⅛	6⅝	Xtra 2.67t	3	44	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+
		Y						
18⅝	4½	Yates Ind	3	89	8½	7	8½	+ 1
15⅝	9⅝	YngSDr .60a	4	19	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+
		Z						
18⅞	8¾	ZaleCorp .76	5	3	12½	12½	12½	+
15⅝	8¼	Zale pfA .80		2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+
35⅜	16¾	Zapata .40e	4	80	26⅞	26⅛	26½	—
7½	2½	Zayre Corp	3	17	4¾	4½	4⅝	—
31⅜	9⅝	ZenithRad 1	11	161	13⅝	12⅞	13½	+
11⅛	3⅝	Zurn Ind .28	8	49	7⅝	6⅝	7	+

z—Sales in full.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.
a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.
vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.
Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

You can afford to talk to Europe's most affluent and influential audience.
An advertising campaign in the **International Herald Tribune** costs less than in any other international medium.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amax 8-76	100¼	101¼
Amax 8¼-86	95¼	97¾
ASEA 8½-86	92¼	93¾
Ashland 8-87	90	91
Aust-Swiss 8-87	88¾	89¾
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	99	100
Barclay 8¼-85	86½	88½
Beecham 8¼-86	79	81
Bergen 8-87	91½	92¼
BICC 7¾-87	63	65
Borregaard 8¾-86	92½	93½
Burlingt 7¾-87	89	90
CN PTT 8-86	95¾	97
Carlsberg 8¾-86	96	97
Carrier 8-87	87½	88½
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	93½	94½
Com Union 8½-86	80½	82½
Cons Food 7½-91	87¾	88¾
Conoco 8-86	94¼	95¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	90¼	91¼
Copen Coun 7¾-87	82½	83½
Copen Tel 8½-86	91¾	92¾
Corning 8½-86	99½	100½
Cut Ham 8-87	90	91
Denmark 9-82	100½	101¼
Denmark 7½-90	65	66
Dow Cor 8½-86	99¼	100¾
Dupont 7½-78	97½	100½
E.D.F. 8½-86	98½	99½
Ericsson 9¼-85	101½	102½
Esso 7½-76	99¼	100¼
Esso 8-86 Nov	97¾	98¾
FinMtgBk 8½-86	90½	91½
First Chic 7-80	94¼	95¼
Gen Cable 8¼-87	88½	89½
Gen Mills 8-86	96¼	97¼
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100½	101½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	101¼	102¼
G.H.H. 7¾-88	86¾	87¾
Granges 8½-89	91½	92½
GTE 8¼-86	95½	[illegible]
Guar Roy 8-87	69	70
Haas 8-73	99¼	100¾
Haas 8¾-86	99¼	100¼
Hambros 7¾-86	70	72
Helsinki 8¾-86	93½	94½
Hill Samuel 8½-86	64	66
I.C.I. 7½-92	72½	74½
Intl Util 8¼-82	94¾	95¾
Kimberley 8½-86	97½	100¼
Klein Ben 8¼-87	70	72
Lyons 8¾-86	65	68
Monsanto 8¾-85	101½	102½
Motorola 8-87	95½	96½
Mount Isa 8¾-86	89	91
Newfoundl 8½-86	98	100
NrgKomBk 7½-87	90	91
NorthAMR 7¾-79	97½	98½
Ontario 8¼-86	99¼	100¼
Oslo 8¼-86	93	94
Otis-Elev 8¼-85	99¼	100¾
Owens Corn 9-84	100½	101½
Pac.Light 9¼-81	103½	101¾
Pac.Light 8-83	86¾	87¾
Pekema 8¼-86	73½	94½
Penwalt 8-87	88½	89½
PhilMorris 8-78	102½	103½
PhilMorris 8½-86	102	103
Plessey 8½-86	68	70
QuebecHyd 8½-86	93¼	99¾
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	98½	99½
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	87½	90½
Queensld 8½-86	93	94
Ralston 7½-87	91½	92½
Rank 8¾-85	70	72
Richardson 8¾-85	100½	101½
S.A.S. 8-85	90	91
Scanraff 8⅝-88	95¾	97¼
Scott 8¾-86	100½	101½
Shell 8-86	96	97
Shell 7½-87	91¾	92¾
Singer 11-77	101¾	102¾
St. Ind. 8½-89	100½	101½
St. Ind. 8½-83	98¾	99¾
Sybron 8-87	88	89
Tenneco 7½-79	97	98
Tenneco 7¾-87	82½	83½
Textron 7¾-87	82¾	83¾
TokyoCur 8⅞-89	90½	91½
Transocean 8-86	97½	98½
Transocean 8-34	96	98
Transocean 7½-87	93	94
I.R.W. 8¼-86	94	95
Union Oil 7-79	95¼	97¼
Union Oil 7½-87	92¼	93¼
Utah 8-87	88½	89½
Volvo 8-87	90	91
Wellcome 8¼-87	63½	70½
Will Glyn 8¼-87	73	75

Convertible Bonds

Amerco 4½-87	76½	78½
Am Tob 5½-88	101½	103½
Ashland 5-88	70½	72½
Beatrice 6¼-91	103	105
Beatrice 4½-92	82½	84½
Borden 5-92	92½	94½
BroadHale 4¼-87	69	71
Carnation 4-83	73	80
Chevron 5-88	90½	92½
Chrysler 4¾-88	47	49
Chrysler 5-88	49	51
Cont Tel 5½-88	75½	77½
Cumm In 4½-88	80	82
Dart Ind 4¾-88	75	77
EastKodak 4½-88	92	94
Econ Lab 4¾-87	72	74
Firestone 5-88	73	75
Ford 6-86	81	83
Ford 5-88	73½	75½
Gen Elec 4¼-85	73	75
Gen Elec 4¼-87	82	84
Gen Food 4⅝-82	85	87
Gillette 4¾-87	68	70
Gould 5-87	64	66
Halliburt 4½-97	103	105
Honeywell 6-86	73½	75½
ITT 4½-87	66½	68½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	75½	77½
McDerm 4¾-87	103½	105½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	121	123
Nabisco 5¾-88	79	81
Owens Ill 4½-87	82	84
Penney JC 4½-87	83	85
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	87	91
R.C.A. 5-88	69½	71½
Revlon 4¾-87	88	90
Sperry 4¼-88	79½	81½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	80	82
Texaco 4½-88	75½	77½
UnCarb 4¾-82	93½	95½
WarnLam 4½-87	85	87
WarnLam 4¼-88	81	83
Xerox 5-88	77	79

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	93.88	86.78	90.06
Previous	95.69	86.36	89.58

ADVERTISEMENT

CHAMPION INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 3rd February, 1975, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. No. 7 of the CDR's Champion International Corp., each repr. 10 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 5,08 net (div. per record-date 12.20.74; gross $0.25 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% U.S.A.-tax = $0.375 = Dfls. 0.90 per CDR.

Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of the Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A.-tax (= $0.375 = Dfls. 0.90) with Dfls. 4,18 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 29th January, 1975.

European Gold Markets

Jan. 31, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	176.25	175.80	—1.45
Zurich	176.75	176.50	—1.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	180.56	180.56	—1.50

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-27

ClevEl 12pf	Hutton EF	Nat Can
ColGas pfA	Kings DSir	NatCan pf A
Cone Mills	Latrobe Stl	Nwst Ind
Crane Co	LongILt pfN	PaPL 13pf
DaytPL pfG	LTV Corp	Peoples Gas
Del Monte	LTV Cp AA	Simm Prec
Fleming Co	LTV Cp pf	TranW Fin
HoustN Gas	Microdot	Triangl Ind
HouNG pf A	Mcorp McC	UnGas PLin

NEW LOWS-3

Baker Ind — IndM 7.08pf — IntMin Chm

Big Increase Proposed In N.Y. State Budget

ALBANY, N.Y., Jan. 31 (AP). —Gov. Hugh Carey, a Democrat, proposed nearly a billion-dollar increase in state spending to $10.69 billion for the new fiscal year beginning April 1, with a $900-million increase over the previous, $9.79 billion budget.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.86½	*.66¾
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.70	*.69
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.25	.49
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	190.00	132.00
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	213.93	87.92
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt	74.75	94-95
Lead, spot, lb.	.24½	.19
Copper elec., lb.	63½-70	68.15-69¼
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.73¼	3.13½
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb.	.38½-.40	.31½-.32
Silver N.Y., oz	4.095	4.12
Gold N.Y., oz	176.05	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	769.1	728.6

• Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

Jan. 31, 1975

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
WORLD SUGAR No. 11					
Mar	35.30	36.00	34.75	35.50	36.55
May	35.10	35.65	34.45	35.50	36.30
Jul	34.00	34.90	33.75	34.60	35.40
Sep	32.40	33.50	32.30	33.25	N33.20
Oct	31.10	32.10	30.90	31.65	32.00
Mar	26.50	27.40	26.25	27.10	27.15
May	25.00	26.20	25.60	25.90	N25.90
Sales: 2,522.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs) No trading.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Mar	71.30	72.50	70.85	72.35	72.10
May	65.15	66.00	65.66	66.00	65.60
Jul	62.05	63.00	61.65	63.00	62.65
Sep	60.50	61.60	60.50	61.60	61.15
Dec	58.80	59.90	58.55	59.90	59.35
May	56.70	57.50	56.70	57.50	57.00
Sales: 1,303					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Feb	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	51.90
Mar	52.00	52.40	52.00	52.40	52.40
Apr	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
May	53.30	53.60	53.30	53.50	53.60
Jul	54.70	54.90	54.60	54.80	54.80
Sep	56.00	56.10	55.80	56.00	56.10
Dec	57.70	57.90	57.70	57.80	57.80
Jan	58.40	58.40	58.40	58.40	58.40
Mar	59.60	59.60	59.60	59.60	59.60
Sales: 414.					
MAINE POTATOES (50,000 LBS)					
Mar	3.28	3.28	3.15	3.15	3.24
Apr	3.43	3.44	3.31	3.34	B3.43
May	3.33	3.84	3.66	3.66	3.80
Nov	4.58	4.57	4.55	4.55	4.57
Sales: 1,766.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Feb	410.00	410.00	407.20	407.20	419.50
Mar	413.00	416.50	407.00	410.50	422.50
May	420.50	423.50	412.00	418.00	430.00
Jul	429.00	431.00	421.80	425.20	437.20
Sep	436.00	436.50	429.00	431.90	444.00
Dec	445.50	446.50	439.00	441.50	453.80
Jan	447.50	448.00	444.00	444.20	455.50
Mar	451.50	454.00	450.00	450.00	452.20
May	457.50	460.00	455.60	455.60	458.00
Sales: 11,270.					
FROZEN ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Mar	43.35	48.70	49.00	48.60	48.35
May	49.87	50.00	49.50	50.00	B49.85
Jul	50.90	51.00	50.90	B51.30	51.20
Sep	52.25	52.25	52.20	B52.60	B52.30
Nov	53.25	52.25	52.25	B53.60	53.40
Sales: 225.					
COTTON No. 2					
Mar	33.95	37.45	33.90	39.25	39.20
May	39.95	40.40	39.85	40.20	40.05
Jul	40.95	41.45	40.95	41.25	41.15
Oct	42.35	43.30	42.95	43.25	43.15
Dec	44.01	44.40	43.95	44.30	44.20
Mar	—	—	—	B44.90	B44.75
May	—	—	—	B45.80	B45.65
Sales: 920.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Feb	176.00	176.00	174.70	175.50S	175.80
Mar	176.50	176.80	176.00	176.70S	177.00
Apr	178.40	178.40	177.00	178.00S	178.30
Jun	181.30	181.30	180.50	181.00S	181.30
Aug	183.80	183.80	183.80	184.00S	184.30
Oct	186.00	187.40	186.50	187.00S	187.30
Dec	190.00	190.00	189.20	190.00S	190.30
Feb	193.00	193.00	193.00	193.00S	193.30
Apr	196.00	196.00	195.30	196.00S	196.30
Jun	199.10	199.10	199.10	199.00S	199.30

Sales: 1,162.
A: Asked; B: Bid; N: Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Mar	3.87	3.87	3.76½	3.79	3.88
May	3.82	3.83	3.75	3.77	3.84½
Jul	3.72	3.74	3.69	3.71	3.75
Sep	3.79	3.82	3.76	3.77	3.82
Dec	3.90	3.92	3.84	3.87	3.92
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Mar	3.16	3.16	3.08½	3.11	3.16½
May	3.18	3.18½	3.12¼	3.14½	3.19
Jul	3.16	3.17	3.11	3.13¾	3.17½
Sep	3.03	3.03	2.97	3.00	3.03
Dec	2.83½	2.84½	2.79¾	2.82	2.84
Mar	2.89	2.91½	2.86½	2.86½	2.90
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Mar	6.16	6.17	6.02	6.03	6.21
May	6.28	6.29	6.14	6.15	6.34
Jul	6.32½	6.35	6.20½	6.21	6.40
Aug	6.24	6.36	6.24	6.24	6.44
Sep	6.19	6.21	6.08	6.10	6.26
Nov	6.08	6.14	6.01	6.05	6.17
Jan	6.17½	6.19	6.08	6.12	6.24
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Mar	31.50	31.60	31.25	31.25	32.20
May	30.40	30.60	30.20	30.20	31.20
Jul	29.20	29.50	29.08	29.08	30.05
Aug	28.08	28.55	28.08	28.08	29.00
Sep	27.20	27.60	27.20	27.20	28.15
Oct	25.90	26.25	25.80	25.80	26.80
Dec	25.25	25.40	25.05	25.10	25.75
Jan	24.60	24.70	24.40	24.40	25.00
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Mar	122.50	123.50	120.10	121.00	125.00
May	130.00	130.50	127.00	127.10	130.50
Jul	135.00	135.50	132.00	132.00	136.00
Aug	137.00	138.50	135.00	135.00	138.00
Sep	140.00	140.00	137.50	138.00	141.00
Oct	143.00	143.00	140.00	141.00	144.50
Dec	145.00	145.00	142.00	142.00	146.00
Jan	147.00	147.00	144.00	144.00	147.00
b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Feb	410.00	413.00	403.50	410.00	412.00
Mar	411.00	413.50	411.00	413.50	415.00
Apr	420.00	420.00	410.00	418.00	420.00
Jun	423.00	428.50	417.50	426.00	429.00
Aug	429.00	434.00	426.00	433.00	436.00
Oct	438.00	441.50	431.00	438.00	443.50
Dec	444.50	445.00	442.00	444.00	450.50
Feb	450.00	453.00	458.00	452.00	456.50
Apr	—	—	—	456.00	462.50
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Feb	36.25	36.30	35.50	35.50	36.80
Apr	37.50	37.50	36.50	36.50	37.70
Jun	37.90	37.90	37.00	37.00	38.25
Aug	38.00	38.00	37.15	37.20	38.30
Oct	37.60	37.60	36.95	a36.95	b38.00
Dec	37.75	37.80	37.15	a37.15	b38.10

Sales: Feb 958; April 3424; June 1743; Aug 204; Oct 77; Dec 47
Open Interest: Feb 4069; April 8027; June 5298; Aug 1872; Oct 777; Dec 611.

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Feb	41.45	41.45	40.30	a40.30	42.00
Apr	41.40	41.40	40.17	a40.17	41.75
Jun	44.20	44.20	42.95	43.10	44.40
Jul	45.40	45.40	43.92	43.95	45.40
Aug	44.30	44.30	42.95	a42.95	44.30
Oct	43.30	43.40	42.90	a42.90	44.30
Dec	44.80	44.80	44.05	a44.05	45.50

Sales: Feb 469; April 1420; June 624; July 164; Aug 54; Oct 10; Dec 44.
Open Interest: Feb 1960; April 3983; June 2927; July 1264; Aug 549; Oct 216; Dec 327.

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Feb	48.35	48.70	48.30	48.60	b48.75
Mar	49.70	49.90	48.85	48.85	50.25
Apr	46.00	46.05	45.05	45.05	a46.10
May	47.05	47.05	46.35	b46.75	47.60
Jun	46.50	46.50	45.30	a45.30	46.75
Sep	—	—	—	n54.00	54.00

Sales: Feb 113; March 500; April 25; May 30; June 2; Sep 0.
Open Interest: Jan 2; Feb 677; March 1468; April 327; May 344; June 143; Sep 3.

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Feb	65.90	65.92	64.65	65.10	66.20
Mar	65.90	66.05	64.82	65.15	66.40
May	67.00	67.10	65.77	66.00	68.25
Jul	67.25	67.70	66.40	b66.50	67.70
Aug	66.10	66.30	65.20	65.20	b66.50
Feb	66.00	66.25	66.00	a66.00	b67.50

Sales: Feb 1564; March 1302; May 828; July 383; Aug 86; Feb 8.
Open Interest: Feb. 2217; March 2995; May 1748; July 1097; Aug 369; Feb 75.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Feb	175.20	176.40	175.00	175.40	177.00
Mar	176.10	177.90	175.40	177.70	176.80
Jun	180.70	181.80	180.00	181.80	181.20
Sep	185.00	185.50	184.70	185.00	185.60
Dec	188.70	190.50	188.50	190.50	189.50
Jun	199.40	199.40	199.40	199.40	202.00

Sales: Feb. 6; March 1,038; June 73; Sep. 26; Dec. 10; June 1.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
Sugar				
Mar	370	355	361 -362	369.50-370
May	368	350	354 -355	365 -365.50
Aug	343	331	333 -334	342 -342.50
Oct	320	308	310 -313	318.50-320
Dec	300	291	292 -293	301 -303
Mar	284	276	277 -278	283 -283.50
May	266	264	264 -265	271.50-272.50
Lots: 1,543.				
Cocoa				
Mar	754	739	753 -754	752.50-753
May	677	669	677½-678	676 -677
Jul	639	630	639 -640	637 -638
Sep	617	609	616 -617	614 -615
Dec	616	617	615½-616	614 -616
Mar	597	589	595 -597	594 -599
May	—	—	565 -592	580 -595
Lots: 2,935.				
Coffee				
Mar	465	460	463½-465	465 -468
May	454	447½	451 -451½	466 -467.50
Jul	452	448	451 -452	454 -455
Sep	454½	450	453 -455	456 -457
Nov	—	—	454 -456	458 -459
Jan	—	—	456 -458½	460 -462
Lots: 434.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	502	503.5- 504.5
3 months	523 - 521	523 - 524
Cathodes: spot	495 - 494	494 - 494.5
3 months	514	513 - 514
Tin: spot	3210 -3200	3203 -3205
3 months	3150	3145 -3150
Lead: spot	228 - 226	226 - 226.5
3 months	214	213 214
Zinc: spot	337 - 335	334 - 335
3 months	318 - 316	315 - 316
Silver: spot	— —	174 - 174.9
3 months	181.2- 179	179.8- 180

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
COCOA				
Mar	790	784	787	— 6
May	771	765	767½	— 6
Jul	—	—	755 -765	— 5
Sep	—	—	752 -760	—12
Dec	—	—	675 -680	— 8
Mar	—	—	648 -660	— 5
Lots 280.				
SUGAR				
Mar	—	—	— -4,400	
May	—	—	— -4,350	
Oct	—	—	4,000-4,100	

Market Summary

Jan. 31, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Pan Am	669,500	3⅝	+
Polaroid	312,800	20¼	+
Westgh El	296,500	11⅝	+
Am Airlin	294,500	7⅝	+
Upjohn Co	283,400	33¼	+
Sony Corp	245,700	6⅛	+
UnGas PLln	244,300	8⅞	+1
Delta AirL	228,300	31⅛	+1
Goodrich	216,200	14½	—
Texaco Inc	204,700	26¼	+
LTV Corp	196,400	12⅞	+1
IntMin Chm	194,000	31⅝	—
Telex Corp	193,100	1⅝	+
RCA	181,600	13¼	+
UAL Inc	173,900	18⅞	+

	Fri. Today
Volume (in millions)	24.64
Advances	972
Declines	508
Unchanged	346
Total issues	1826
New 1974-75 highs	27
New 1974-75 lows	3

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Syntex Corp	92,700	31⅝	+1
Phoenix Stl.	69,000	6	+
TerraCh Int	63,700	12⅝	+
Gt Bas Pet	52,200	3⅞	+
Westrans In	51,600	25⅛	+
Kaiser Ind	45,400	7	+
Champ Ho	45,300	3⅞	+
CMI Corp	33,300	1½	+
Buttes Gas	32,900	17⅝	+
HoustOil M	29,000	27	+

Approx total stock sales 2,480,0..
Stock sales year ago 1,915,..

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.
74.80	72.54	74.20	+0.

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	N.
30 Ind	694.70	709.56	690.16	703.69	+7.
20 Trn	157.28	162.24	155.52	159.62	+1.
15 Utl	79.63	81.19	78.83	80.27	+0.
65 Stk	224.55	229.87	222.69	227.39	+2.

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.
425 Industrials	86.43	83.86	85.63	+0.
15 Railroads	38.40	37.24	37.76	—
60 Utilities	40.01	38.84	39.61	+0.
500 Stocks	77.72	75.41	76.98	+0.

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.
Composite	41.01	40.34	40.91	+0.
Industrials	44.11	43.58	43.99	+0.
Transportation	30.03	29.50	29.84	+0.
Utilities	30.66	30.46	30.61	+0.
Finance	47.95	47.54	47.87	+0.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Jan. 30	362,655	406,788	5,0..
Jan. 29	341,102	374,542	6,0..
Jan. 28	474,538	430,565	4,7..
Jan. 27	374,275	388,557	4,9..
Jan. 24	234,124	288,340	2,8..
Jan. 23	219,203	264,429	3,8..

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Greek Gas Price Rises

ATHENS, Jan. 31 (UPI). Greek motorists were hit today by a gasoline price hike following new economic measures announced by the government. Regular and super gasoline went up by 15 cents a gallon to $2. for regular and $2.65 for super.

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American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
A								
	5	AAR Cp .12e	4	29	6⅝	5¾	6⅛	+ ¾
	2⅞	AAV Cos .25	3	17	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
	3½	AbrdMf .40b	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
	1½	Aberdeen Pet	13	1	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
	13-16	Acme Prec	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	1½	Action Ind	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	5-16	ADM Indust		3	9-16	9-16	9-16	
	4½	AdobeO .05e	9	23	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
	⅜	Aegis Corp	5	45	¾	11-16	¾	
	2	AeroFlo .15e		3	3	3	3	
	1	Aeronca Inc		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
	1⅜	After Six .10	3	5	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
	1⅛	Aiken Ind	4	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
	4¼	AirbFrt .60e	6	13	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
	3⅛	Airpax .45t	3	3	5	4⅞	5	
	15	AlaxMag 1a	4	59	24	21⅝	22	+ 3
	12	Alan Wd 1e	2	6	21	20⅝	21	+ ½
	2⅝	Alaska Airl	6	33	3½	3⅜	3½	
	⅝	Alba Waldn		3	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
	4⅝	Alcolc .12e	6	12	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
	3¼	Allegny Airl	3	77	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
	21½	AllegA pfC 3		2	24	24	24	+ ½
	⅝	AllegA wtN		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	3½	Alleg Cp wt		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
	1⅝	Allied Art	3	19	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	12½	AlldThr 1.20	4	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
	⅝	Alpha Ind.	2	1	1	1	1	
	1½	Altamil Cp	6	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	½	Altec Corp	9	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
	1⅝	Altec Crp pf		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
	6	AlterFds .58	3	2	8	8	8	
	40	Alcoa pf3.75		z180	44½	44¼	44½	+ ½
	3⅜	AMAX wt		17	5	5	5	+ ¼
	2½	AHessLL wt		22	3⅝	3½	3½	
	⅛	ACanMrg wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
	1⅞	Am Fletch	3	17	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
6	6⅞	A GarPd .30	6	9	12½	12⅜	12½	— ⅜
7⅝	2¾	Am Int Pict	3	15	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
8	3⅛	A Israel .27r	3	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	
9⅝	5⅜	AMaizeA .40	5	12	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
9⅝	5¼	AMaizeB .40	5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8½	26⅝	Am Mf 2.50e	4	6	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	— 1⅛
2⅝	1½	AmMot Inns		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
9⅞	2¾	A Plan 1.02t		11	3	3	3	— ⅛
4⅝	⅝	Am Recreat		18	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
7	2	A SafEq .11t	3	10	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	4	AMIC Cp	5	105	8½	8	8¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Angelo C .12e	6	13	2⅛	2	2⅛	
5¾	3½	Anlcter .10e	3	46	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
6⅞	2⅝	Anthony .30t		16	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅜
3	1	Applid Data	5	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
13½	12	Aquit Ca .30	12	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
20⅞	4½	Ariz CL .10e	6	13	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅜
10⅞	4½	ArzCol pf.48		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅞	1	Armac Ent	3	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	6¼	Armin Cp	4	105	12¼	11⅝	12	+ ¼
5⅝	2¼	Arrow Elect	2	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
10	2⅞	Arundel .49t		10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
6⅞	2	Arwood Cp	3	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
16¼	5¼	Asamera .25	7	28	9⅞	8⅝	9	+ ¼
13¾	4⅞	AshlOil Can	8	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
1⅜	5-16	AskinSv .08t		1	¾	¾	¾	
7	4	Aspro .40b	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅛	½	AssdFd Str		1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
3¼	⅝	AllcoMtg wt		17	1¼	15-16	15-16	—5-16
18	6⅞	All Richf wt		39	7⅞	7	7⅞	
17⅞	3⅞	AllCMB .97e	2	52	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
25	11⅝	Augetinc .15	13	2	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
18½	6⅝	Austral Oil	9	57	11⅛	11	11¼	+ ⅛
9½	3⅝	Auto Train	15	41	7	6½	6⅞	
5⅛	1	Auto Bldg	18	12	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
46¼	20⅞	AutoSw .84a	9	3	25	25	25	+ ¾
13⅛	2¼	AVC Cp .82t	6	14	12	11⅝	11⅝	
4	1⅜	AVEMC .14		6	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
17½	2⅞	AVX Corp	4	1	4½	4½	4½	
B								
9	4¼	BadgrMt .50	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6	3¼	BaldwS .32a		27	5¼	5¼	5¼	
16¼	10⅜	BanFd 1.12e		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅜
1⅜	¼	BangPun wt		17	15-16	⅞	15-16	+3-16
21	3⅞	BanstrCll Lt		24	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Barclay .02a	3	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	BarcoCa .10	4	15	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Bartell Med		10	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	Barth Sp .27	8	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅝	1⅝	Bartons Cdy	32	6	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
1½	1	Baruch Fosl	7	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅛	1	Barwick ET		5	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	BasinPet Cp	5	17	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅛	Bell Ind .08	3	18	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
4	1¼	Benrus Crp	4	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅝	⅝	BergRlt .53e	3	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
¾	⅛	BergRlt wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
3½	1½	Berg Bruns	10	4	3½	3¼	3½	
11⅛	7⅝	Brg B pf1.15		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	⅝	BernzOmat		9	2½	2	2	— ⅛
5¼	2½	BervenC .12	8	46	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Bethlem Cp	4	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
2⅛	½	Beverly Ent		5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	5⅞	Bic Pen .36	9	18	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
24¾	12	Big Ber 1.12	4	22	18⅝	17½	17½	— ⅝
14⅞	9	BirkMf .80a	5	5	12½	12	12⅛	— ⅛
17¼	5⅜	Bio Dynam	14	33	14	14	14	
5¼	3⅞	Blessings	4	7	4	4	4	
3⅛	1⅛	Blount .08	4	1	4	4	4	
4¼	1⅜	Bluebird Inc	4	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
9⅛	2⅝	Bodin Ap .40	4	25	2⅝	2½	2½	
9⅛	4½	BoltBer .20e	4	27	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	3	Bowmar Ins	2	93	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	
4	3⅝	Bowne .28	7	1	7½	7½	7½	
33¾	8	BowVall .10	25	15	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
13⅞	5¼	Brad Regan	8	91	14	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
25⅞	4¼	BradfCm Sy	11	88	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
	3⅝	BranifAr wt		28	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
19	9⅝	Brascn A 1b	3	5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	—
23⅞	9½	BraunEn .52	4	4	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
6½	2	Breeze Corp	19	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
	9⅛	Brewer 1.20	5	11	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	⅝	BroDart Ind		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8¼	3½	Brooks P .20	8	1	5	5	5	
	2	BrownCo wt		28	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	8	BrnF A .52b	8	1	12	12	12	
	4⅞	BrwnF pf.40		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅜	1¼	BTU Eng	4	3	2	2	2	
5	4	Buell In .20b	4	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
	2⅞	Bulldex .32	4	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	6⅞	Bundy 1.09	37	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
3¼	1	Burgess Ind	8	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅜	4½	Burnslnt .60	8	6	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
8¼	3	Bush Univ	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8½	5⅛	Butlerinl .50	2	10	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
34⅝	12	Buttes G Oil	6	295	17⅝	16¼	17⅜	+ 1
C								
4½	1⅝	Cab'com Gn	7	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
	4½	Caldor .15b	5	7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
11⅝	3⅝	Calcomp	3	53	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
15	9	Cal PrlCm 1	8	5	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
8⅛	1⅝	Camco Inc		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10¾	2 10-16	Cam Ch .25e	3	27	3 11-16	3 9-16	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1 7-16	CdnExp GO	22	22	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+5-16
15-16	2	Cdn Homstd	30	20	3 5-16	3 5-16	3 5-16	
8⅞	3⅝	CdnHydr .25	4	5	5	5	5	— ¼
9½	6½	Cdn Javelin	108	188	9⅞	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
3⅞	2 9-16	CdnMarc .15	8	6	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Cdn Occidnt	10	4	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
60½	18⅝	Cdn SuprOil	9	6	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	1-16	Canverl Inf		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Canoga .10e	6	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	1	Capehart Cp	2	35	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	CapitlFd .16	5	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	10⅝	Carb In .50e	5	24	22	21⅛	21⅞	+ ¼
5	1⅜	Caressa .20	5	28	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
66½	40⅞	Carnat 1.08a	16	20	66⅝	64⅝	66	+ 1⅜
10⅞	7⅞	CaroPipl .84	7	3	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
4	9-16	Carr wt		2	1	1	1	
3⅞	1⅝	Carrols Dev		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13¼	10	CastlAM .80	3	3	12	12	12	
15¼	10⅝	CastlF 1.27e		5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅛	Castleton In		6	1½	1½	1½	
14	2¼	Castlwd Inl	5	4	4½	4½	4½	
10⅞	5⅜	Cavitron Cp	9	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅞	CenlSec .30e		17	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	Centind .16r	7	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
9¾	7⅝	Cenvill Com	2	19	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	CertifCp .33t	3	4	2⅛	2	2⅛	
2⅛	⅝	Cetec Corp	7	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5½	1⅞	Champ Hom		356	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
12½	4⅝	CHB Fd .57t	3	17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	CHC Corp	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4	1½	Chem Exp	9	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
25	17½	ChlRiv 1.60a	6	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
5½	1	ChicUni .40t	4	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	9-16	Christian Co		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅜	⅛	CIMtgGr wt		6	7-16	7-16	7-16	—1-16
4	1⅜	Cinema 5 Lt	27	4	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1	Cinerama	3	5	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
9½	4⅝	Circle K .30	6	7	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6	3½	Citation .40	4	4	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
7	3¼	CityGsFl .50	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	6	CK Petrolm	8	55	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝	+ ¼
2⅛	⅞	Clark Cons	4	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9¼	3	Clark Gr .30	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅞	2½	Clarkson .16	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	Clausng .65a	4	27	6⅝	6	6⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	CMI Corp	21	272	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
16½	2⅛	CMI Inv wt		63	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ½
6½	2⅛	Coachmn In	10	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅜
20	3⅛	Coft Mat .56	5	5	5	4⅞	5	
4⅞	9-16	Cohen Hatfd		11	⅞	13-16	13-16	+1-16
3⅞	1⅝	Cohu In .15r	8	12	2⅛	2	2⅛	
2⅜	½	Coit Intl		7	¾	¾	¾	+1-16
13⅜	5	ColeNal .60	4	21	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
14⅝	4⅞	Coleman .44	6	119	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8	1⅞	Colon Coml		2	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅛
8⅛	2	ColwellC .28		2	4½	4½	4½	
24⅝	5⅝	Cmbustn Eq	8	268	12½	10⅝	12	+ 1⅛
35	22	Cominco 3e	5	1	26½	25½	25½	— ½
13	5⅜	ComlAlll .30	9	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
13¾	11⅝	ComlMtl .60	2	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
8	3	Co Psyc .10e	6	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
24⅜	13½	ComSv 1.62b	7	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
12⅞	3⅞	Compo Ind	7	4	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
28⅝	8½	Compugrp	5	22	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅝
3⅝	5-16	Comput Inv		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅞	5⅛	Conchem .40	4	3	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	Condec Crp	5	47	4⅛	3½	4⅛	+ ⅝
4⅞	3⅛	Connly Con	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅞	10-16	Conroy Inc		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9¾	5	Con Oil Gas	12	167	9	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
13⅞	5¾	Cons Ref .60	4	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	2⅝	Consyne Cp	7	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2	½	Cont Mater	7	11	⅞	13-16	⅞	
11⅞	5⅛	Cook El .40	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
14½	9½	Cook Ind .40	2	24	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
10	2	Cordon Intl	8	36	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
19	7⅛	Core Labs	9	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	11⅝	CorrBlk 1.06	8	4	16⅝	16¼	16½	
3⅛	¼	Cousins wt		9	⅝	9-16	9-16	—3-16
15⅝	3⅜	CoxCbl Com	11	8	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅜
3	1⅝	Craig Corp	3	2	2⅝	2½	2½	
7¾	2⅛	CramrE .20t	2	13	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
20⅞	3⅞	Creo'a Pet 1	7	15	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
15⅞	5⅛	Crompton	73	7	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅝
52	15½	Cross AT .84	11	1	26	25	26	+ ⅛
10⅛	6¼	CrowlyM .40	4	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
24½	14¼	CwnCPf .60r	2	2	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
8	3	Crown I .20b	3	10	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
4	3	CRS Ds .30e	3	22	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Crutchr Res	11	17	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
21⅞	7⅛	CrystlO .20a	4	24	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Curtis Math		5	1⅝	1¼	1⅛	— ⅛
D								
5¾	1½	Damson Oil	14	9	3¾	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
23½	14⅝	Daniell .23b	6	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
54¼	20⅞	Data Dcumt	5	12	35¾	35	35¾	+ 2½
4⅝	1⅞	Dataprod	3	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅝	3⅝	DayMin .20e	10	46	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2	⅛	Daylin wt		14	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	⅛	DeltaCp Am		10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13	4½	Delm Fd .54	6	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14¾	5⅝	DTalEz .20e	6	22	9⅞	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
20½	13¼	Depsitr 1.44	4	2	16	16	16	
2½	⅝	DeRose Ind		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11¼	2	Dev Cp Am	5	52	4½	4⅜	4⅝	
25	13½	DiamM Drl	6	93	21	19⅝	21	+ 1
7⅝	2⅝	Digicon Inc	6	11	5	4⅞	4⅞	
14⅞	7⅜	Diversey .70	6	10	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ¼
1	3-16	Divrsf In wt		2	¼	¼	¼	
10⅛	3⅝	Dixilyn Cor	4	14	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
45	15⅝	Domo Petrl	7	113	23⅜	22⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
9⅞	4¾	Donkeny .30	2	2	7	7	7	
8⅞	4⅞	DowneyS .30	5	13	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
19½	11⅞	DrexUll 1.20		2	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
1½	½	Dunlop .07e	3	19	¾	⅝	⅝	—1-16
17	6¼	DuplxPd .60	3	57	15⅞	14½	15⅛	+ ⅜
10⅛	4⅝	Dur Tst .25b	7	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
6¼	1⅝	Dynicin .05e	8	15	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	1¾	Dyneil .14t	8	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
E								
12⅝	7⅝	E Systm .88	5	15	11	10¾	10⅞	
1⅞	½	Eagle Cloth	9	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	2⅞	EriScheb .36	39	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	6¾	Earth R .60	5	34	9⅞	8⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
24	12½	EasonO .10r	9	15	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	+ ¼
16¾	11	Esfn C 1.10a	4	3	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
5¼	2⅝	EazorEx .16	5	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
14½	3¼	Ecodyne	9	2	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
29¼	19⅜	Edalton .50r	2	11	21¾	21	21⅛	+ ¼
4⅛	13-16	Edmos Cp	8	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅛	3⅛	Edwards .30	5	27	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Egan Mc .20	5	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
12¼	2⅞	EhrnhP .20t	3	15	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
4½	1⅝	ElAudD .21t	2	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11⅜	8⅛	Electrog .60	4	14	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ¼
3¼	13-16	Elect Assist	3	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
25½	9	ElectrnicA 1	8	6	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
10⅞	6	ELT Inc	4	13	8⅛	8	8⅛	
2¼	9-16	Ero Ind	16	10	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼
7¼	2⅝	Esq Rad El	3	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
4⅝	2½	EssexC .03e	3	100	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
7½	2⅝	Euthenc .15t	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	3⅝	EvanAr .10b	5	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
12½	2⅜	Execut .24b		4	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
F								
3⅞	1⅛	Fab Ind	3	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
7¼	2¼	Fairfld Nob	3	4	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ¼
8	1⅞	Fair Ch .20e	3	21	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅝
24	7⅛	FalconS .10e	4	67	20⅝	19¾	20⅛	+ ¼
7⅞	1⅝	Fam Dol Str	9	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	⅝	Fash Fa .32t		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
8⅝	1	FDI Inc .01e		44	2	1⅞	2	
4½	1⅝	Fed Resrces	28	40	2⅛	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
21¾	13⅛	FedMrt .60t	5	3	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	6½	Felmnt .12e	6	14	10⅝	10½	10⅛	— ⅛
5	2⅛	Felsway .32	4	6	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
7	1⅝	Fibrebrd wt		9	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
25¼	3⅝	Fidelco Gth	4	52	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅜
4⅞	½	Film Cp Am		1	1	1	1	— ⅛
6	2	Filmways	5	77	4¼	3¾	4¼	+ ⅜
12¼	5	FinSanB .20	5	33	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	3⅝	FinGen .35b	4	17	5¼	5	5⅛	
13⅞	6½	Fst Conn 1a	7	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	2	FstDenv Ml	7	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	1-16	Fst Denv wt		40	¼	¼	¼	
3	11-16	Fst Hartfrd		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
5	⅝	Fst Rlty Inv		2	1	1	1	+1-16
16⅛	5⅝	FstSL Sh .43	5	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
14½	1¾	Fst Va M g		3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
1¼	1-16	FstVaMl wt		7	¼	3-16	¼	+1-16
12½	3⅛	Fstmark .24	4	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	3¾	FischrP .48t	9	29	9	7⅞	8⅞	+ 1¼
11⅛	5⅝	Flight Safty	7	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅝	1⅝	FlaRck .10s	6	4	4½	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
14¼	8	FlowerA .32	5	40	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
23⅝	9⅝	Fluke J .93t	7	14	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+ ½
15⅝	9⅝	Fly Dia Oil	9	80	12⅛	11¾	12	+ ½
91⅜	50	FordCan 5e	4	z120	66	65	66	— ½
7⅝	2⅞	Forest City		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
7½	1⅝	FPA Cp	18	1	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	1½	Franklin Rl		2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3½	FrankNu .22	7	8	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
47	14	Fresnic .60b	4	8	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	1½	Frier Ind	43	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	6¼	Frigitemp	8	14	8⅛	7⅝	8	— ⅛
21	6¼	Frigitron.c	18	175	10⅛	9	10	+ 1
12⅛	4½	Frischs .05b	6	3	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	Frontier Air	4	57	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
25½	15⅝	FrontAir pf		1	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
3⅝	1½	FrontAir wt		41	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
G								
8⅞	3⅝	Gabriel .34t	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5	1⅝	Galaxy Col	7	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
10¼	4½	Garan .32a	4	12	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅜
5⅞	1½	Garcia Corp	11	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Garland .30	3	3	4	4	4	
3	⅝	Gaylord Nat	3	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
20¼	7¼	Gearhart .32	7	148	16½	14⅞	16	+ 1
2⅞	1⅝	G Empl .24r	6	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2	¼	G Housewar		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
9¼	3⅝	Gen Interior	9	32	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
2⅞	1	Gen Recrat	6	2	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
4⅝	⅞	Gen Resrch		4	2	2	2	
4⅝	⅝	Gen Resrcs		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3¼	2	Generic Cp	7	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
4⅝	1¼	Genge Inc		5	2	2	2	— ⅛
2⅝	⅞	Genisco Tch	8	16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	1¼	Geon Ind	13	57	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
5¼	1	Gerber Sci	25	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅛	Giant F .55r	4	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	7¼	Giant Y .40a	13	35	10⅝	10¼	10¼	—
3⅛	1⅛	Gladding Co		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	15½	Glatfelter 2	4	69	25½	25	25½	
49⅞	31⅝	Glatfl pf2.53		3	47	47	47	+ ½
7⅛	3	Glen Ger .30	3	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	GlenDis .23t	8	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Globelnd .40	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	4	Glosser .26	3	10	6½	6½	6½	
8⅛	2½	Glover Inc		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
34⅞	8⅝	Golden Cycl	17	10	17	16½	16½	— ½
7⅛	7-16	Goldfield Cp	28	106	9-16	½	9-16	
5⅛	2⅛	Goodrich wt		43	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅝	Gouldinc wt		22	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
37⅞	15½	Grainger .30	16	32	24	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	Grand Auto	5	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅝	GrandCtl .20	6	14	8	7⅞	7⅞	—
3	⅝	Granite Mgt		17	1	15-16	1	+1-16
7⅛	1⅝	GrayMf .84t		10	3½	3	3	— ⅛
4⅞	2	Gt Am Ind	2	45	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	GtBasin Pet	9	425	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	7	Gt Lk Ch .16	8	31	14	13⅝	14	
9⅞	2¼	GtScotS .39t	5	50	4⅝	4½	4½	— ½
4⅞	⅛	Greenm .27t		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9¼	2¼	GREIT .40		2	5	5	5	
6½	1½	Greyhd C	6	1	2½	2½	2½	
25⅞	8⅝	GR Cp .40	6	46	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Grow C .32b	6	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
2⅛	7-16	Gruen Ind		3	13-16	¾	¾	—3-16
4½	⅛	GuardMt wt		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	+ ⅛
33⅛	6	GulfCan .80	8	4	28	28	28	
6¼	1¾	GulfRep Fin	3	114	4⅝	4¼	4⅛	— ¼
15¼	4⅝	Gfstrm LD	6	15	8½	8	8⅛	— ⅜
H								
2⅛	½	Ha-co Prod	4	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13	4⅝	Hancvr Pelr	8	7	8½	8½	8½	— ½
5⅞	3⅝	HanSq 1.93e	4	32	6½	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
25	13½	Harland .18	17	78	20	19½	19⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	5	Harmn .05r	3	30	8¾	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
25¼	5⅝	HartzMt Cp	10	20	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ¼
3⅝	¾	HarvySt .14t	5	6	1	1	1	— ⅛
5	1½	Hasbro Ind	8	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3	HawaiA .10r	3	7	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	Health Chm	3	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11¼	1⅝	Heitm 1.45e	2	29	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
3½	1	Hemdale En	2	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
9	5	Her Ma .48	3	x5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅛	HIG Inc	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
20⅞	10	HiShear .67e	8	10	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Hillnvn .06e	6	14	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅞	Hiptrnic .15	13	17	8½	7¼	8½	+ ⅝
4	1½	Hotmn Ind	2	6	2	2	2	
2⅝	1⅝	Holly Corp	5	11	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
20½	15⅝	HormelG .92	5	3	16½	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	2⅛	HospM 1.24e	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	3½	Hosp Mtr In	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	5½	Hotel I 2.08e	6	12	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
4	1⅝	HousRo .10b	5	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
32⅛	17⅝	HoustOil .40	10	233	26⅞	26	26½	+ ¼
39½	16⅝	HubellA 1.30	7	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅜
38	16¾	HubellB 1.30	7	17	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¾
3	1¼	HuntHlt 10e	4	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
24⅛	11⅝	HuskyO .50	4	5	17	16⅝	17	
3½	1⅛	Hycel Inc		10	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
I								
7⅞	3¼	ICH Cp .32t	11	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
16⅞	7½	ICM R 1.64e	5	20	10½	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅜
5⅝	2 11-16	ImpCh .35e	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—3-16
6⅛	2⅝	Imper Ind	2	10	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
43⅞	19½	ImpO A .83a	12	86	27½	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅜
5⅝	1⅛	Incoterm A		11	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
1	⅝	IndianHd wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
55	39	IndplPL pf 4		250	45	43½	45	+ 2
1¼	7-16	Inflight Svc	7	11	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
3⅞	1⅝	Inolex Corp	21	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	½	Instrum Sys	8	26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15-16	¼	Int Bankrct		40	11-16	⅝	11-16	
6¼	1	Int Foodsvc	5	20	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	InFuneral S	5	1	2	2	2	
12	5½	IntGenln .70	3	5	8½	8	8¼	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅜	Int Prot .10		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3½	¾	Int Stretch		5	1	1	1	+1-16
48	15	IntSyCon .23	10	z1550	24½	22¼	24⅛	+ 1⅝
15⅛	6½	Interpool	4	5	10⅝	10	10	
19⅞	5⅝	Interway Cp	3	31	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
4	1	Investm Fla	11	43	3	3	3	
24	12⅜	InDiv A 1.80	5	12	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
6⅛	3¼	InvDivB .45	5	8	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
12⅜	4	Inv Rlt 1.20e	8	7	6	5¾	6	+ ⅜
12⅜	4⅝	Ionics Inc	13	5	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
10	3⅝	IroqBrd .12	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6¼	1⅜	Irvin Indust	4	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅛	2½	Ite' Corp	6	105	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅝
J								
5¼	3½	Jaclyn .30a	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅞	5⅛	Jacobs Eng	4	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
4⅞	1¼	Jamswy .09t	3	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25¾	14⅝	John Pd .25	18	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	Juniper Pct		23	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅜
K								
8½	4⅛	Kaisrlnd .25	3	405	7	6⅝	7	+ ½
1⅞	½	Kalvex Inc		43	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	2⅝	KaneMill wt		19	4½	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅜
21⅛	11	KanebSv .90	8	33	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	
2	3-16	Kavanau		1	½	½	½	+1-16
6	2	KeyCorp .20	38	3	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
22⅝	9¼	Kewane .48a	5	19	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Keystlnd .30	4	3	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
2 15-16	½	Kilemb .15e		3	¾	¾	¾	
1⅞	⅝	Kin Ark Crp	8	2	15-16	⅞	15-16	
5⅞	1	Kins Opticl	4	9	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
28⅞	10¼	Kirbylnd .60	6	1	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
3⅛	1	Kit Mfg		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8¼	5⅛	Kitchok .60	4	2	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
16¼	4⅞	Knicker Toy	3	152	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅜
25	7¼	Kolmorg .40	4	17	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅜
7⅛	2	KuhnStr .10	3	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ½
L								
7⅝	3	Lafy Radio	4	16	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ½
8⅝	2 9-16	Lake Shore	8	3	3⅛	3 3-16	3 3-16	—1-16
4⅜	2⅛	LaMaur .36	7	18	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
3½	⅝	LaneWd .10t		2	2⅛		2⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	7-16	LaTour Bck		5	11-16	⅝	11-16	+3-16
3	1⅛	Lndmrk Lt		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
11	3⅜	LarwR 1.22r		44	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
¾	1-16	LarwinR wt		13	5-16	5-16	5-16	+1-16
11⅛	3⅝	LCA Cp .45	4	26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅞	½	LCA Cp wt		2	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
13½	5	LeaRon .24b	4	6	6⅝	6½	6½	
9⅝	5⅝	Leath Co .50	4	2	6½	6½	6½	
16¼	10⅝	Lee Entr .40	8	10	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
5⅛	9-16	Leisure Tec	17	17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	3⅛	LcsFay .32b	4	54	5¼	4¾	5⅛	+ ½
10	5⅝	LewisB .24a	3	5	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅝
3¼	1¼	Liberty Fab	2	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	⅝	LilyLynn A	2	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅝	1⅛	Lincoln Am	6	9	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
9⅝	1⅛	Lloyds Elec	2	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Lohmn .32a	6	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
7⅝	2¼	LoewThe wt		66	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
3	1⅝	Logistic .10e	4	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅛	5⅛	LaGenSv .64	12	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
24	14⅛	LouisCe 1.20	4	2	16½	16¼	16½	
3¼	1⅝	LSB Ind .11t	4	1	2	2	2	
3⅞	1⅛	LTVCorp wt		209	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
9⅞	2½	Lundy Elec		11	2⅛	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Lynch Corp	5	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
M								
1⅝	7-16	Macrod Ind	19	5	¾	⅝	¾	
15⅝	8⅝	Me PbS 1.28	8	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
7	3½	Mansf T .50	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Marindu B	8	240	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+1-16
14¼	4⅞	Mark Contrl	5	88	14¼	13½	14½	+ ⅞
7¼	4	MarshF .24	4	9	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7⅝	2⅝	Marshal Ind	2	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	Masland .40	5	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	5	Masnelin .30	5	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
12½	3¼	MatorRe .20	6	20	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
7	3⅛	Maule .05h	2	2	4	4	4	
7½	2¼	McCull Oil	8	117	3⅝	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
10½	5½	McDonh .50	3	17	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
3⅛	1	McKeon Cn		27	2½	2½	2½	
11⅞	8¼	Means FW 1	6	4	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	6½	Medalst .40b	4	6	9	9	9	— ⅛
4⅝	1	Medco Jwly	5	6	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
26½	14¼	MediaGn .60	9	2	22¼	22⅝	22¼	+ ¼
3½	1¼	Mego Intl In	2	26	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
4¼	1⅛	Metrocare	4	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	Mich Genl	5	4	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
17	3	MichSu .40a	3	46	13⅞	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Mich S pf.24		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅞	3¼	Midld Glass	5	1	6	6	6	
14¼	7⅝	Mid Rub Re	4	1	8	8	8	
18⅞	6	Mileo Elect	5	84	11⅝	10½	11⅝	+ 1¼
11	5⅞	MillerW .20e	4	6	10½	9⅝	10½	+ 1
9½	5⅛	MillOnx .20r	3	26	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅜
20⅞	6⅛	Mil Roy .20a	6	13	11	10⅝	11	
15⅝	5½	MoKanTx ct		12	14½	14	14	— ⅜
14	10	MoPac 1.20	3	12	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
29¼	9⅝	Mitchll 1.57t	4	18	11⅞	10⅞	11⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Mite Cp .16	4	10	4	4	4	
16½	5⅝	Molycrp wt		10	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ¼
9⅝	7	Moog .55e	4	6	8	8	8	+ ¼
10⅛	3⅛	MtgGth .95e	4	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¾	Morton S .32	4	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅝	⅛	Movielab	6	30	1	15-16	15-16	
12⅞	6½	MPB Cp .50	3	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	MPS Intl Cp		12	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	2¼	MultiAm .20	65	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
N								
4	1½	Napco Ind	3	27	2	2	2	+ ⅛
5	1½	Nat Altaila		18	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
7	2¼	N Distr .10e	4	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	9-16	NatHlth Enl	10	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	NatInd wt		4	¾	¾	¾	
7⅝	1⅛	NKinney Cp	29	6	2	2	2	+ ⅛
10½	3¼	NMedEn .12	3	23	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
14¾	2	Nat Paragn	3	12	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ¼
7¼	1⅝	Nat Silver	3	3	2½	2½	2½	
5¾	2¼	Nat Spinng	3	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ¼
1⅛	⅝	Nat System		4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9	4½	NatinwH .24	6	9	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
16	8½	Nowcor .76	5	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
56½	16¼	NENuclr .30	9	16	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
11⅝	4⅝	NHamp .42e	7	5	11	11	11	
1⅜	7-16	Newldria M	11	29	⅝	9-16	9-16	—1-16
21⅞	7½	NMex Ariz	58	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
4⅝	⅞	Newpark Rs	5	10	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
10	3⅛	N Proc .35e	8	17	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
13⅞	6⅞	NYTimes .60	8	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	5	NiagFSv .34	6	6	6	6	6	
10½	9¼	Nolex Cp	16	59	9⅝	8⅝	8¾	— 1
7⅛	1⅛	Nortek Inc	8	14	2½	2⅞	2⅞	
16	3⅝	NorAm Roy	8	14	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
7	2⅝	NorCdn Oils	8	19	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
17	1	NNGMob wt		40	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
4	1¼	Novo Corp	6	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
7½	1½	Nuclear Dat	11	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
20⅜	6⅝	NumacO Gs	20	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
O								
33⅝	12⅞	Offshore Co	6	3	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
20	10	OhioBrs 1.40	13	12	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
27¾	16⅛	OKC Cp 1.60	3	8	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
12	11½	OKC Cp wt		21	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1¼	Olla Ind	7	1	2	2	2	
29⅝	7½	OnLine Sys	6	5	12⅞	12½	12½	
101½	46½	Okiep 12.42e	2	z2100	50	48¼	48¼	—17½
10⅛	3½	OrioleHo .20	2	6	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
7⅞	4	OSullvan .50	4	6	6¼	6¼	6⅛	
10	2	Outdr Sprt I	4	13	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
14	4⅛	OverhDr .40	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6¼	2	Overs Secur		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
5¾	¾	Oxford Fst		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	2⅛	OzarkA .05e	5	29	3⅛	3	3⅛	
P								
1⅝	11-16	P&F Indust	2	23	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
1⅝	1-16	Pac Cst Prp		14	7-16	7-16	7-16	
20½	15⅝	PGE6pf 1.50		8	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
16¼	12¼	PGptA 1.25		5	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
13⅞	10½	PG 4.3pf1.09		5	13½	12⅞	13¼	+ ½
28⅞	22	PG 9.2pf2.32		4	26½	25¾	26½	+ 1⅛
25⅝	17	PGE 8pf 2		4	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
8	2¼	P Holdg .16	100	10	3	3	3	
58	42	PacLt pf4.75		z10	47	47	47	+ 1¾
15	11⅝	PNwTel 1.12	9	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
17	11⅝	PallCp .40	9	16	16½	16	16½	+ ¼
8¼	½	Palomar Ml		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅛	5½	PanOcean D	90	203	9⅞	8⅞	9⅞	+ 1
5¼	⅝	Pandl Bradt	2	12	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Pantasote	2	17	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6	2¾	ParaPk .10a	3	6	5½	5¼	5⅛	+ ½
6⅞	4⅛	ParkCh .40a	5	11	6¾	5⅞	6¾	+ 1⅛
5	1⅞	Parkwy Dis	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
32⅛	9¼	Parsons .45e	5	17	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
11	2¼	Patagonia	7	39	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛
16	3⅛	PatoCG .60e	2	8	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅜	4⅛	Patrick Pet	7	31	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
12⅞	7	Paxall .60	4	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
13⅛	1	Pease Ellm		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	1-16	PeaseEll wt		1	¼	¼	¼	—1-16
3	1½	Penn Dix wt		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12¼	6⅞	PenRlE 1.15	6	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	12⅞	PennTraf 1a	4	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
2⅞	⅞	Penob Shoe		1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
1	¼	Pentron Ind		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	+1-16
18	10½	PepBoys 1	5	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	PepCom .40	4	19	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
7⅝	3	PeriniCp .30	4	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4¾	½	Permaner	6	17	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼
5⅞	1⅛	Pertec Corp	3	12	2½	2½	2½	
8¾	4	Phil LD .53r	3	13	5¾	5	5¼	+ ⅜
5⅞	2	Phoenix Stl	2	610	6⅝	5⅝	6	+ ¼
7½	2⅛	Pioner Plas	4	1	3½	3½	3½	
2⅜	1½	Pioneer Sys		14	13-16	¾	13-16	
5⅛	2	Pioneer Tex	3	1	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
30½	15¼	Pittway 1b	7	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
26⅛	13	PlacD 1.20a	5	2	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	— ½
7⅝	3⅛	Plant Ind	4	11	4½	4⅛	4½	
21⅞	7½	Plantrnics	5	28	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
1⅞	⅛	PNB MR wt		20	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6½	3½	Pneum .20e	3	127	6⅝	6¼	6¾	+ ⅜
1⅝	¼	Poloron Pd		9	⅝	½	⅝	
9½	4⅝	Polychr .29t	4	3	7⅛	7	7	— ⅜
11⅞	2¼	Prairie Oil	9	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
23	16⅝	Prent Hall 1	0	7	20⅛	20	20⅛	
5½	1⅛	Presley Cos	11	156	4⅝	3¾	4¼	+ ⅜
19¾	9⅝	Preston .70	4	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
6¼	1⅝	PrimMt .20e	13	10	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ¼
14⅝	4½	PrpCT 1.28e	6	28	8	7¾	8	+ ⅜
2⅞	⅞	PrdRIE .20e	2	13	1½	1½	1½	
4⅝	¾	PSA Inc wt		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	⅝	Pulte Hmes		3	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
5⅛	1½	PuntaGrd Is	3	15	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
14¾	3½	Purepac Lb	9	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
12½	8¼	Putnam .60a	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ½
R								
20½	7¼	Ranchrs Ex	5	6	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅜
55½	12⅝	RangrO Can	45	42	19⅞	18¾	19⅞	+ 1
20¾	7¾	Ransbrg .80	5	3	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
4⅝	1	RapdAm wt		9	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	Ralh Pack		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅝	RaymPr .40	8	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
6¼	2¾	RB Indust	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
18	11⅞	RelEsl 1.40a	1	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
13¼	3	RitInT 1.25e	5	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ½
17⅞	8	Rit RT 2.08e	6	22	12⅞	12¼	12⅛	— ⅜
3	1½	Refrig Trns		4	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
7¼	1	ReitlFd .81e		44	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
45⅞	26	RelIF pf4.38		3	35	35	35	
2	5-16	Rel Grp wt		13	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Rem Ar .80	6	2	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
4	1	Rep Housng		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
1⅝	⅛	RepMtln wt		22	¼	¼	¼	—1-16
29	14	Rep NY Cp	4	3	19	19	19	+ ¼
44	3⅝	ReschCll .08		88	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ½
2½	1	Resrtsintl A	1	45	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Resrtsintl B	3	2	2¾		3	+ ½
2¼	⅛	Rest Assoc	8	21	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	¾	Rex Nor .14t		53	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
4⅝	1	Ribiet Prod		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
⅝	¼	Riker Mx pf		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
17	7⅝	Riley Co	3	6	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
38½	19	RioAlgm 1	5	3	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
34½	17½	Robintech	3	15	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	+ ¼
3	1⅛	Roblin Ind	1	46	3	2⅞	3	
1¼	⅛	Rockw Nat		17	9-16	9-16	9-16	+1-16
17½	6¼	Rogers Corp	6	15	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	⅝	Ronco Telep	25	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	2⅝	Rossmor Cp	9	1	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
38¼	15	Rowan .14	7	8	25½	24½	25⅛	+ ⅞
18	3⅛	Rowind Inc	6	5	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Royal Amer	7	2	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
1⅝	7-16	RoyBusn Fd		18	13-16	¾	13-16	
2⅛	9-16	RSC Indusl	7	3	2	2	2	
1½	5-16	Rusco Ind		19	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10	6	Russell .60	3	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
16⅝	5½	Ryan Ho .20	11	73	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
S								
8⅞	3⅝	Salem .27t	6	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
19	6⅝	Sambos .10e	17	202	11⅞	10⅞	11⅝	+ ¾
14½	6¼	SCarlo 1.45e		15	9⅝	8¼	9⅝	+ 1⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Sargent Ind	7	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅝	2⅝	Saundr L .20	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8	4⅛	Schenut .60a	3	8	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
3⅝	1	Sci Mgt .07e	6	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	4	SciAtlan .21t	6	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6	Scrivner .32	3	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	11	Scurry Rain	103	5	14	13¾	14	+ ¾
3⅛	1½	Sealectr Cp	4	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
1	½	Seaport Cp		10	½	½	½	
8⅛	⅛	Sec Mtg Inv		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1¼	1-16	SecMt In wt		8	⅛	5-16	5-16	
2⅝	⅛	Seligm Asso		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅞	6⅛	SeligLa .60b	4	11	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	2⅝	Semtch .21t	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Servisco .20	4	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Servo Corp	7	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8	⅞	SG Sec .51e		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4	Shawln .50b	5	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
3	1⅝	ShearHay 5		179	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅜
3⅛	7-16	SheltRes .65		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
22½	9¾	Shnendh Oil	7	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
29⅞	13¾	Shn O pf1.25		1	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ¼
10⅞	8⅛	Sherwd Mcd	6	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	Shopwell In	8	11	2	2	2	— ⅛
18⅛	7⅛	Showbot .80	4	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	ShulmTr En		5	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Slerrcin .20	8	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
10	6¼	Silco In .35a	4	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6¼	2¼	Sigma .37t	4	4	4	4	4	
5⅛	1¾	SikesCp .05		25	3⅛	3	3	
4⅛	1¼	Silo Inc	5	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9	5⅝	Simkins .50	5	6	7	7	7	
3⅝	1½	Sim Sch .10e	7	11	3⅛	3	3⅛	
5¾	1½	Simplex .15t	12	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	3	Sky City .27t	3	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	¾	Solitron .06		11	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
10½	4	Sorg Pa .40e	2	4	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
12	4	Soundsn .40	3	10	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
8½	6	SoestCap .88	10	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	21⅝	SC 8.8pf 2.21		4	25⅞	25	25⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	SC 5.6pf 1.45		13	17	17	17	+ ¼
16	11⅛	SC 4.7pf 1.19		4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ½
13⅞	10½	SC 4.2pf 1.06		1	12	12	12	
52	28	SouRoy .88b	20	13	43¾	43½	43¾	
6⅛	3	Specty Rest	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3¾	1	SpedOP .11t	6	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
9⅜	3⅝	Spencr F .32	2	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	SSP Ind .24	3	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	StdAllianc 1	3	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
15¼	11	StdCoos 1.16	4	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3¼	Std Metals	5	12	4⅛	4	4	
8⅝	4⅛	StdMotA .42	6	11	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
3	1¼	StdPac Corp	4	14	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅝	¾	StdPrud wt		3	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
20	9⅞	StdShrs .40r		1	13½	13¼	13⅛	+ ¼
19⅛	10⅛	SrThom .43a	6	4	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	8	Stange .20	18	3	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
2⅛	⅞	Stardust Inc	17	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	Steelmt .20a	2	5	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
20¼	12½	Stepn Ch .44	7	2	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
1⅝	½	Sterl Electr	3	32	15-16	⅞	15-16	
3¼	2	SterlPre .11t	4	5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
6	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	83	64	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
8¼	4	Struth Wells	33	23	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ¼
1⅝	5-16	Summit Org	6	17	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
16¾	8	Sun Elec .60	6	2	12½	12¼	12½	
8	4⅝	SupFdSv .32	4	14	7⅝	7	7	— ¼
11	3⅝	Sup Surg Mf	4	66	5⅛	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
7⅛	¾	Susquhana		10	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
7½	2⅛	Susquhan pf		2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
1	3-16	SutrMtg wt		8	½	7-16	7-16	
4	2	Synaloy .12t	4	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ¼
63	27¾	Syntex .40	13	481	32½	31	31⅝	+ 1
21⅞	8⅝	Sysco Cp .20	7	17	15	15	15	— ¼
2⅞	¼	System Eng		35	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
T								
1⅝	⅛	Tech Sym	28	13	⅝	9-16	9-16	—1-16
1⅝	⅛	Techcl Tape	5	22	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
2⅞	1	Technitrol	5	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	TeleCom Cp	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	5-16	Telex Cp wt		191	11-16	7-16	⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	13-16	Tenna Corp		12	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Tenneco wt		16	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
10¼	6⅛	TennFS .40e	2	22	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
23	5	Teradyn Inc	6	29	10⅛	9	10⅛	+ ⅞
17⅝	10¼	TerraC .25e	3	584	12⅛	11⅝	12	— ⅜
15⅝	4⅝	TesoroPl wt		64	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
12⅞	3¾	Texaslnt Co	7	129	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ¼
4	1½	Texstar .17t	3	12	3	2⅞	3	
14	6⅛	Textron wt		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
3¼	⅞	TFI Co Inc	4	6	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
3⅞	⅝	Tidwell Ind		38	3	2⅛	2⅞	+ ¾
7⅝	3⅛	Tiffany .20	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	⅝	TigerIntl wt		49	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	1⅛	Timple Ind	3	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22⅝	2½	TMC Mtg In	2	16	4⅛	4	4⅛	
8⅛	4	Tokheim .20	13	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	2½	ToppsGu .20	5	23	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅝	Torin Cp .60	4	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	TotalPtl NA	5	20	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
3⅞	1	Town Cntry		6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
5	1¾	Tracor Inc	5	5	2½	2½	2½	
3¾	1	Trans Lux		7	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅝	Trnspt Pool	3	171	7⅝	7¼	7¾	
4⅝	1⅝	Treadw .23t		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
3 7-16	1⅛	TubosM .22e	10	1	2½	2½	2½	—1-16
10⅝	2⅛	TurboGyne	10	11	3⅛	3½	3⅝	
6¼	3¼	TwinFair In	4	50	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ¼
U								
2¼	1⅛	UIP Cp .08a	4	5	2	1⅞	2	
9	1⅞	Un Invest		9	3⅛	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2 1-16	Un Asb .07e	5	2	2 15-16	2 15-16	2 15-16	— ⅛
1¼	¼	UnBrand wt		13	⅝	½	½	—1-16
4	⅝	UDollrS .10e		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	Unit Foods	3	30	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
4¼	9-16	UnNat Corp		6	1	1	1	— ⅛
¾	1-16	Un Nat wt n		32	3-16	3-16	3-16	—1-16
7⅛	2½	U PDye .07p		3	3½	3⅛	3¼	
10⅞	2⅞	US Filtr .20	5	81	5⅝	4⅞	5¼	
17⅞	5⅝	USLsR 1.80e	8	13	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
1¼	5-16	US LsgR wt		10	½	7-16	½	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	USNat Rsrc	5	55	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	⅞	US Radium	8	40	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
18⅞	9⅝	US Reduct 1	2	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
16½	7½	Unitek Corp	7	4	12	11¾	12	+ ½
16⅝	5⅝	Unity Buy S	5	13	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
1½	½	Univ Contnr	14	2	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
6½	2¼	UnivRs .85e	9	10	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅞	UnivRun .28	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Univ Sav .32	12	10	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
3¼	1½	URS Corp	5	7	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
19⅞	10	UtahldSu 1	9	7	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ¼
7⅝	2⅛	UV Ind wt		42	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
V								
7⅛	3¼	VallesSt .71t	6	5	5½	5½	5¼	+ ¼
18¼	6⅛	Vall In 3.20e	5	62	15⅝	14½	15¼	+ ⅞
21⅝	5⅝	Valmac .60a	3	2	7	7	7	
4¾	2¼	Valspar .24	13	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1	ValueLin D		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
8	4	VanDorn .36	4	9	6½	6⅝	6½	
3⅛	⅞	Varo Inc	2	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅜
12¼	5¼	Veecoins .32	6	19	10	8⅞	9¼	+ ½
3½	1¼	Vernitron	5	34	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
1⅛	5-16	Viewlex		13	11-16	9-16	11-16	+ ⅛
6⅞	5-16	Viking Genl	4	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
1⅛	½	Vikoe Inc		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4½	1⅛	Vishay Inrtt	4	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5½	3⅝	Vulc Inc .30	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
W								
7	2½	WabMg .18a	4	13	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
8⅞	4⅝	Wacknt .28a	6	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
11	4⅝	WagnrEl .48	5	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	
6 11-16	1	Walnoco Oil	10	22	2 15-16	2⅝	2 15-16	+5-16
16¼	11⅝	WalcoN .40b	6	1	16	16	16	
6⅞	1¼	WarC pfC.05		23	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
16	10⅛	WashRl 1.23	12	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
5	2½	Watsco .05e	5	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7	3⅛	Weld Tu Am	2	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
12⅛	7½	WestChP .72	10	4	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅜
55¾	45⅝	WTex pf4.40		z30	49¾	49	49¾	+ 1¼
4⅝	1⅝	Westals Ptl	8	124	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
15-16	¼	Westby Fsh		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	+1-16
8½	2⅝	Westn Decal	8	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
12	3⅛	Wstn Fin .10	4	39	7⅞	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
2⅞	⅝	WstPac I wt		205	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	8½	Wstran .20a	8	390	26¼	25	25⅞	+ ⅜
6⅞	2⅞	Whitaker .34	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅞	1¼	Whitehal Cp	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	7¼	Whiting .80	5	3	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
15-16	3-16	Whittakr wt		11	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2½	1⅛	Wichita Ind	7	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4½	2¼	WillcoxG .12	4	7	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Wmhous .30	4	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	4	WlshrO .05r	8	19	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅝	½	Winston Mll		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅞	1½	WolfHB .24	9	6	2½	2½	2½	
8½	2⅝	Wood In .30t	15	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
11	5½	Worces Conl	4	17	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
5⅞	4⅝	Work Wr .60	3	4	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
3 7-16	1	Wright Har		37	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛	—1-16
17	5⅝	WUI Inc .48	4	27	9½	9⅞	9½	
4¾	2⅞	WyleLab .20	4	8	4	3⅞	4	
11¾	4⅝	Wynn Intl	3	11	7	6⅞	7	
13	6½	WymBn .50	7	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
X								
13¾	12⅞	Xonics Inc	43	18	13¼	13	13¼	+ ½
Z								
5½	3⅛	Zero Mf .10e	5	15	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Currency Rates

January 31, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4350	5.7780	104.11*	56.34*	58.66y	—	6.95*	97.55*	43.725*
Brussels (c)	35.045	83.33	14.965	8.11	5.46*	14.3625	—	14.035	6.239
Frankfurt	2.3410	5.5690	—	54.14*	3.659x	96.17*	6.689*	93.72*	42.01*
London (z)	2.3725	—	5.5935	10.2730	1,522	5.78825	83.325	5.95875	13.27
Milan	649.00	1522.25	273.25	148.13	—	262.68	18.2625	255.40	114.80
Paris	4.3225	10.2795	184.825*	—	6.7600x	177.600*	12.3537*	172.800*	77.650*
Zurich	2.5015	5.9483	106.73*	58.37*	0.3908*	102.73*	7.15*	—	45.1*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.57875; Escudo: 24.325; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.175; Schilling: 16.62; Sw. krona: 4.025; Yen: 297.90; Belgian financial franc: 35.50.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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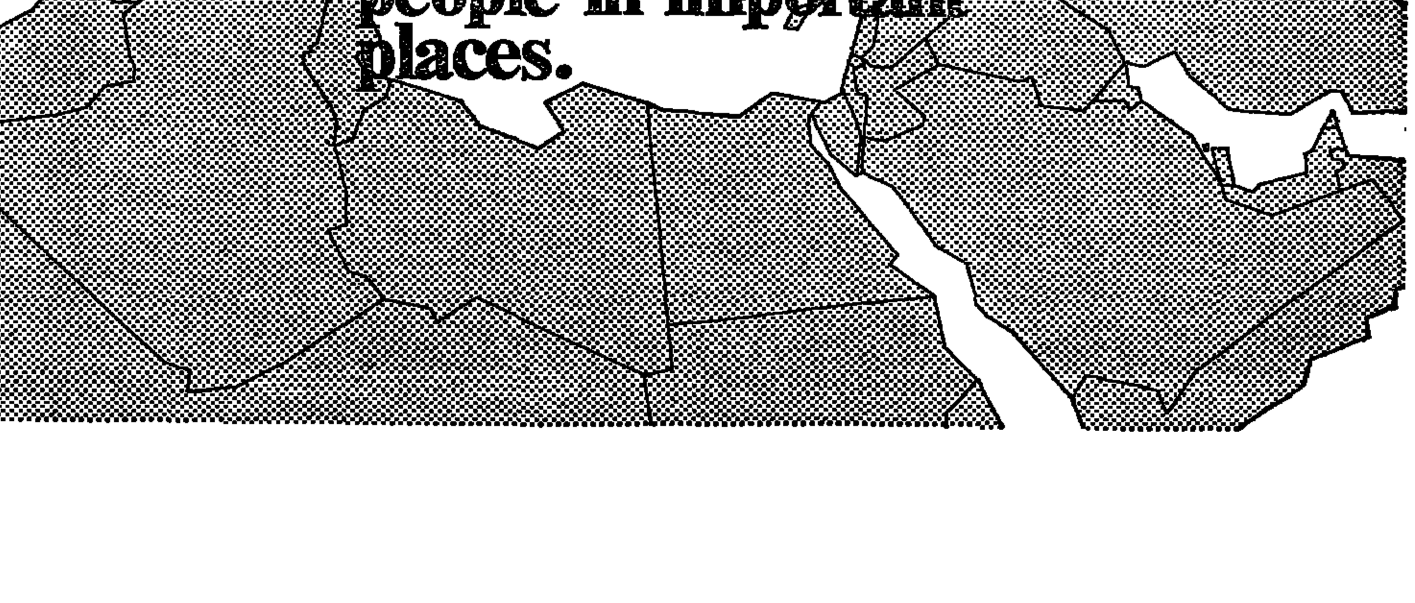
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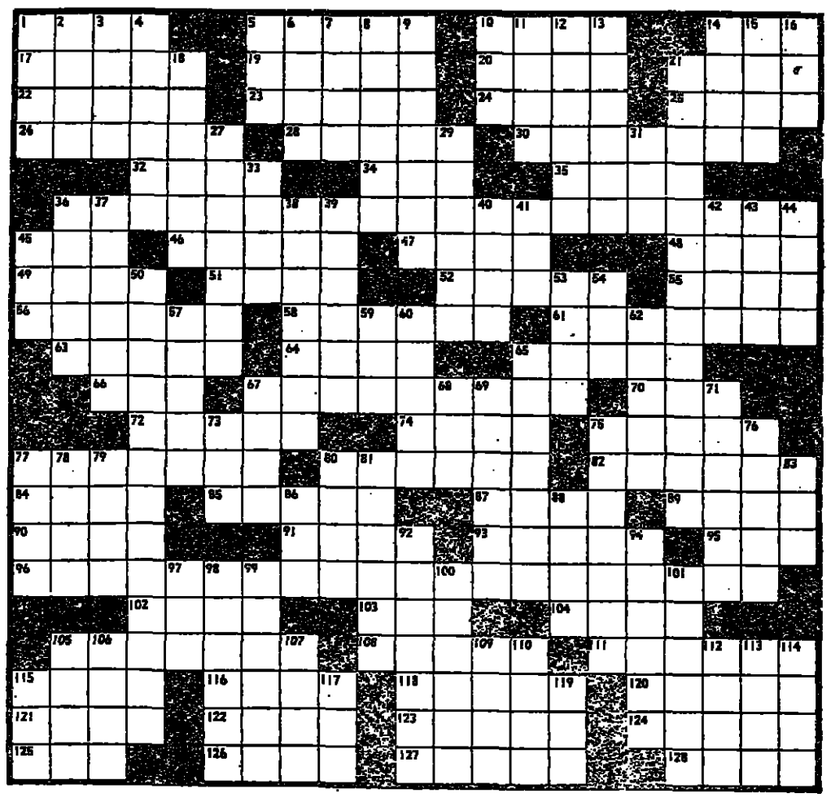
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

BROWSING—By Raymond F. Eisner



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18 Come back to
21 Best-seller about rabbits
27 Kind of trunk
29 Freshets
31 Columbus campus
33 Plato's thinkings
36 Skid-row figures
37 Disciple
38 Acts as a model
39 She rated an "A"
40 Cape
41 Canadian area: Abbr.
42 Thames town
43 Kind of paper or trap
44 Minerals
45 Card wool
50 Wilde woman
55 Seed coat
54 Film-rater's concern
57 Sly looks
59 Meadow barley
60 Diplomat
62 Hindu dance gesture
68 Ormandy, for one
67 Wolfe's Eugene ——
68 Wrath
69 Venture
71 Less taxing
73 Hawaiian hawks
75 Gruyère, etc.
76 Preterit or present
77 Word with paradise
78 Fashion
79 Lamb's cover-up
80 Short gaiter
81 Botches up
83 Scottish sailyard
86 "Jamaica ——"
88 Egyptian tambourine
91 Bony fish
94 Stone pillars
97 Chalice veil
98 —— the gas
99 Tristram's beloved
100 Trade
101 Ridge near Jerusalem
105 Store-ad word
106 Dull sound
107 Fly high
109 Korean name
110 P.I. native
112 Actor Clark
113 Literature of Iceland
114 Meeting: Abbr.
115 Moisture
117 Even if, for short
119 Boob

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

A	C	T	U	P		E	P	H	A		S	C	E	N	E		M	I	T	R	E
S	O	U	P	U	P		S	L	O	P		C	O	D	E	X		U	S	H	E	R
O	R	N	A	T	E		S	U	C	H		R	O	G	E	T		S	T	O	P	A
F	A	C	T	O	R	I	E	S		I	T	A	L	Y		R	O	L	L	U	P	
		R	U	I	N		F	I	E	D	U	P		B	A	B	I	E	S			
F	A	C	E	T		T	I	O	S		B	E	E		R	A	I	N	Z	A	D	O
O	B	O	E		L	E	T	U	P	S		Q	U	I	D		A	N	I	L		
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A	D	M	I	R	A	L		S	A	L	L	I		V	I	A	S		E	X	E	M	P	T	S
		O	M	A	N	I	S		P	A	T	A	L		A	D	J	I	T		E	F	F	T
	S	N	A	P		C	O	A	T	S		L	I	N	E	A	L		F	R	O	E	
H	O	D	G	E		E	U	G	E			Z	E	S	T		D	E	C	O	P	
O	L	E	O		I	N	T	E	R		D	E	P	O	T		O	W	E	D		
T	I	N		I	N	C	H		M	O	T	O	R		P	R	O	V	E	N		
S	T	O	M	A	G	E		D	A	D	A		S	M		A	L	E	R	T	E	D	
H	U	M	A	N	E	Q	U	A	T	I	O	N		I	N	C	A	S		F	R	A	
O	D	I	N		U	M	P	H		A	S	S	E	T	S		R	O	I	L			
T	E	N		S	T	O	P		S	A	P		A	N	T	I		M	E	R	C	Y	
	A	V	E	R	T	S			B	A	N	T	U		O	D	E	S				
	E	T	A		I	I	I		T	O	A	D	Y		M	I	N	U	S	P	O	O	L
A	W	O	L	S		E	V	E	N	T		M	O	B	Y		S	H	I	M	M	Y
N	E	R	V	Y		N	I	E	C	E		P	L	E	A		K	E	R	N	E	L
E	S	S	E	N		T	A	M	E	D		H	E	R	R		S	E	I	N	E	

DOWN

21 Best-seller about rabbits
27 Kind of trunk
29 Freshets
31 Columbus campus
33 Plato's thinkings
36 Skid-row figures
37 Disciple
38 Acts as a model
39 She rated an "A"
40 Cape
41 Canadian area: Abbr.
42 Thames town
43 Kind of paper or trap
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50 Wilde woman
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54 Film-rater's concern
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62 Hindu dance gesture
68 Ormandy, for one
67 Wolfe's Eugene ——
68 Wrath
69 Venture
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76 Preterit or present
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78 Fashion
79 Lamb's cover-up
80 Short gaiter
81 Botches up
83 Scottish sailyard
86 "Jamaica ——"
88 Egyptian tambourine
91 Bony fish
94 Stone pillars
97 Chalice veil
98 —— the gas
99 Tristram's beloved
100 Trade
101 Ridge near Jerusalem
105 Store-ad word
106 Dull sound
107 Fly high
109 Korean name
110 P.I. native
112 Actor Clark
113 Literature of Iceland
114 Meeting: Abbr.
115 Moisture
117 Even if, for short
119 Boob

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	11	52	Overcast
ANKARA	3	37	Rain
ATHENS	8	46	Overcast
BEIRUT	18	64	Cloudy
BELGRADE	5	41	Fair
BERLIN	8	46	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	12	53	Overcast
BUDAPEST	5	41	Fair
CAIRO	17	62	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	18	64	Fair
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Fair
DUBLIN	6	43	Fair
EDINBURGH	8	46	Cloudy
FLORENCE	10	50	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	52	Cloudy
GENEVA	8	46	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—3	27	Snow
ISTANBUL	9	48	Rain
LAS PALMAS	16	61	Cloudy
LISBON	13	55	Cloudy
LONDON	9	48	Showers
LOS ANGELES	7	44	Cloudy
MADRID	9	48	Fog
MILAN	2	48	Cloudy
MONTREAL	—15	1	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—5	23	Fair
MUNICH	9	48	Cloudy
NEW YORK	3	38	Fair
NICE	14	57	Cloudy
OSLO	1	34	Snow
PARIS	11	52	Overcast
PRAGUE	4	39	Fog
ROME	15	59	Cloudy
SOFIA	2	36	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	2	36	Cloudy
TEHRAN	7	45	Fair
TEL AVIV	20	68	Cloudy
TUNIS	17	63	Cloudy
VENICE	12	53	Fair
VIENNA	2	36	Overcast
WARSAW	1	34	Overcast
WASHINGTON	8	46	Cloudy
ZURICH	6	43	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

THE POOR MOUTH

A Bad Story About the Hard Life

By Flann O'Brien. Translated from Gaelic by Patrick C. Power. Illustrated by Ralph Steadman. Viking. 128 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Mark Jay Mirsky

OF the three novelists in the holy trinity of modern Irish literature: James Joyce, Samuel Beckett and Flann O'Brien, the easiest and most accessible of the lot, O'Brien, is the one most ignored outside Ireland. O'Brien stayed in Ireland and masked his corrosive humor under the decencies. He practiced eerie magic within the homespun bounds of Irish myth and folktale, detective story, even out and out comic parody and engaging nonsense in a regular newspaper column. Though in his two great books, "At Swim-Two-Birds" and "The Third Policeman," he would veer respectively toward the experimental play of Joyce and the bleak dead-end dementia of Beckett, O'Brien was too much his own man, Ireland's man, to speak in any but his own tongue and cheek. And it's marvelous stuff. A book by this rogue (who will drive you and the branch librarian crazy with his pseudonyms: (Myles na Gopaleen, Brian Nolan) is as tasty as the fairy tales gobbled up in childhood.

Mad laughter comes in the last of his books, "The Poor Mouth: A Bad Story About the Hard Life," translated from Gaelic with just the right cranky illustrations: a tale of that rainy place far in Ireland's West, Corkadoragha, where live "the seed of the strong and the choicest of the paupers." It is a declining community. "emigration is thinning out the remote areas, the young folk are setting their faces toward Siberia in the hope of better weather and relief from the cold and tempest which is natural to them."

What is "The Poor Mouth" about? The *stone, bone-breaking* poverty of the Gaelic-speaking farmers of the Irish West, and a hero, Bonaparte O'Coonassa, who spurns these older brethren, takes refuge in fairy tales and through a lark of fate finds himself rewarded with a haven of sorts for his middle age.

Nothing is in the mouths of these potato diggers but sweet Gaelic. And that is the nourishment of "the poor mouth": language. Though translated out of the original into harsher English, the heroic mockery of the tale rings out, rocking even Noah's Ark in its wild waves. I will not spoil a stone-sober jest by relating what awaits O'Coonassa in the Irish paradise on top of the mountain, Hunger Stack. I can affirm his words, it *is* better for a man to die on the heights from celestial waters.

Strains of the Bible and the old Icelandic sagas make themselves felt in lines of "The Poor Mouth": that direct, artless description, albeit with a slight Celtic droll. "I was ver' young at the time I was born and had not aged even a single day; for half a year I did not perceive anything about me and did not know one person from the other. Wisdom and understanding nevertheless come steadily, solidly *and stealthily into the mind of* every human being and I spent that year on the broad of my back, my eyes darting here and there at my environment. I noticed my mother in the house before me, a decent, hefty, big-boned woman: a silent, cross, big-breasted woman. She seldom spoke to me and often struck me when I screamed in the end of the house. . . . However, my mother was sensible, level-headed and well-fed; her like will not be there again. She spent her life cleaning out the house, sweeping cowdung and pig-dung from in front of the door, churning butter and milking cows, wearing and carding wool and working the spinning wheel, praying, cursing and setting big fires to boil a houseful of potatoes to stave off the day of famine."

At first glance one might imagine that the chapters of "The Poor Mouth" eulogizing the stench of a pig swollen to enormous size after it becomes a household pet; a Gaelic Festival organized by the crafty paupers of Corkadoragha to take in the pennies of pompous scholars of their tongue which ends in suicidal drunkenness; and the pauper who went to live with seals are simply Irish tall tales. Only deceptively and stealthily Flann O'Brien has been dropping the seeds of a fabulous vine in his wake and it suddenly appears in full flower, the spine of a grim plot waving in your face as you put the book down. Its crown may be high in the cirrus and cumulus of fable, but its roots grip the rocky bottom of Corkadoragha. Is it any wonder that the Sea Cat, that devouring monster of the paupers' legend, is the same shape, when it is drawn by its sole surviving witness, as the country of Ireland? The smell, "putrid with an ancient smell of putridity," is also familiar. The Gaels are all Jams O'Donnell to Englishmen and Irishmen alike, robbed of manhood in one devilish perpetual motion machine of imprisonment because, in their poverty, they have seen gold in the damp fleece above their heads. It is a parable of doom for the Irish-speaking folk of the West spun out of the stuff of anecdote, joke, side-of-the-mouth sarcasm, in which the old heroic literature, "The Tain," can be heard, twisted to modern usage. Half child's tale, half political cartoon, there is a far off reverberation of Dean Swift's gifts in it all.

Mark Jay Mirsky, the author of several novels, including "Blue Hill Avenue" and "Proceedings of the Rabble," is an assistant professor of English at The City College of New York and the editor of Fiction, a magazine of short stories.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 31, 1975

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(w) Alexander Fund $5.67
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd $6.31
(w) Apollo (Tempus) iss.pr. SF63.44
(i) Apollo Fund S.A. $61.72
(w) Austral Trust S.A. $3.50

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— (d) Baerbond SF769.95
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(w) Brownlnvest $12.13
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CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l $11.38
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $8.46
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(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $309.95
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(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs. $10.04
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $7.52

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— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF58.25
— (d) Energievalor SF70.50
— (d) Usec SF532.00
— (d) Fonsvalor SF118.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $3.84

G.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) G.S. America Fd. $7.99
— (w) G.S. Income Fd. $7.98
(w) D.G.C. $36.12
(d) Delta Invest. Fund $8.31
(d) Delta Multifund $7.42
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund Yen 8.534
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.32
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. $9.31
(w) Dr. Interct Inv. Fd. $11.26
(w) Europe Obligations LF942
(d) Executive Fd of Canada $5.64

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Equitalia $7.88
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $12.30
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd. $17.36
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. $7.79
(d) Fiducom BF791
(w) First Interna'l Fd. $101.14
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. $14.39
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $23.17
(d) First Security Cap. Fd. $23.58
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $19.29
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $15.54
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF1,609
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF74.94
(d) Fonditalia $10.12
(d) Fund of Nations $4.99
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $9.75
(w) Future Australia Fd. Aus.$7.09

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund $6.99
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $19.99
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $5.26
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l. $6.61
(w) Hanssmann Holdgs. NV $5,134.17
(i) H.O.I.T. Robot $30.29
(d) Icofund $2.47
(w) Ingrow $23.80
(d) Interfix SF284.20
(d) Interfund S.A. $9.36
(d) Interitalia Lire 7,152
(w) Intermarket Fund $94.88
(w) Int'l Income Fund $21.90
(r) Int'l Invest. Network $10.10
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd Can.$2.84
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.61
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A. $7.76
(r) Invest Atlantiques $33.49
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $8.44
(r) Itelfortune Int'l Fd S.A $8.53
(r) Japan Growth Fund $15.75
(d) Japan Selection Fund $42.45
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $11.09

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine East. Trust $37.25
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $32.46
— (r) Jardine Selection NV $10.04

(d) KB Income Fund LF14.91
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int.F $8.35
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $14.06
(w) Leverage Cap Hold $23.16

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:

+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd. SF317.00
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund SF344.00
(w) Luxfund $17.21
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $10.93
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.53
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $3.09
(w) N.A.M.F $54.26
(w) Nippon Fund $54.16
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $6.03
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. $7.38
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc. $1.719
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $7.17
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $13.06
(d) Renta Fund LF1,676
(d) Renta Capital Fund LF3,373
(d) Rentinvest LF719

SAFE GROUP:

— (d) Safe Fund $4.59
— (d) Safe Trust Fund $9.75
— (d) Global Fund $3.09
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF46.99

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $10.84

SHARE GROUP:

— (d) Share Realty $13.18
— (d) Share Int'l Fund $4.57
— (w) Shareholders Excal. $4.44

S.M.C. FUNDS:

— (d) CSF Fund SF21.03
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF4.11
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. $6.74
(w) SMH Special Fund DM85.00

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Esp. SF1,433
— (r) Securwide SF1,021
(d) Soros Fund $138.54
(w) Star Fund $5.62
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc. $5.50

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor SF374.75
— (d) Intervalor SF58.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF262.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF185.75
— (d) Univ Bond Select SF70.75
— (d) Universal Fund SF76.50
(w) Talent Global Fund $5.41
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea). $18.36
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $25.25
(w) Transpacific Fund $14.27

TYNDALL GROUP:

+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist. $0.97*
+ (r) Do. Accumulation $1.25
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l. $2.06

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF27.75
— (d) Bond Invest. SF85.50
— (d) Convert-Invest. SF71.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF105.00
— (d) Ponsa Swiss Sh. SF78.00
— (d) Globinvest SF55.00
— (d) Pacific Invest. SF56.50
— (d) Remotac-Invest —
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh. SF280.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est. SF173.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlantikfonds DM13.95
— (d) Europafonds DM29.90
— (d) Unifonds DM17.80
— (d) Unirenta DM39.50
— (d) Unispecial I DM46.90
(w) United Can. Inv. Fd. $2.08
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. $10.21
(w) Western Growth Fd. $4.71
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,042.33
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,169.32
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. $366.26
(w) Worldwide Securities $29.78
(w) Worldwide Special $2,702.90

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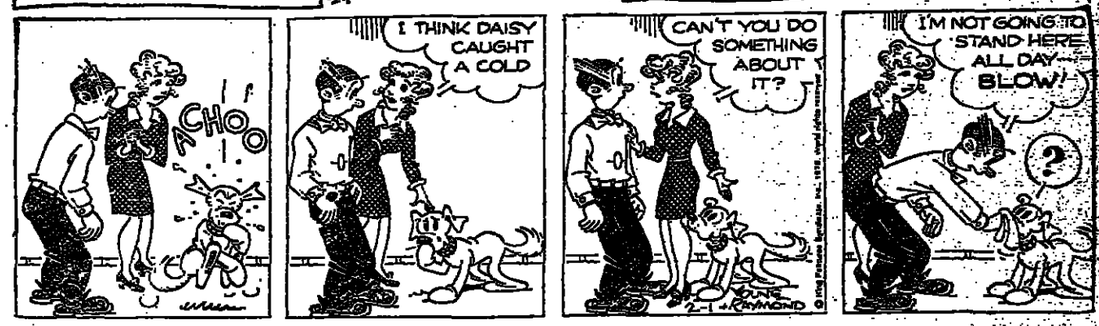
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



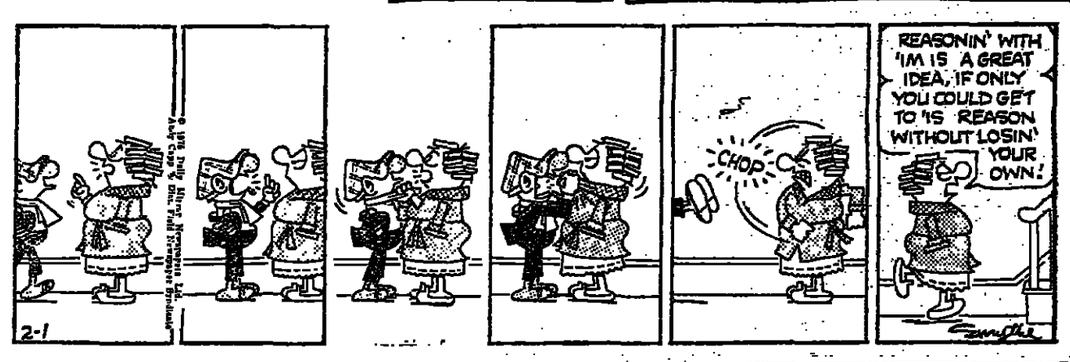
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JUMBLE®—that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TYSUL
HICED
FINDEE
VINNET



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

THE ____

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TWEET BANAL DOUBLY LATEST
Answer: *Might be the basis of a good meal*—A TABLE

هكذا من الأصل

Swiss Defeats Proell in Skiing Event



Bernadette Zurbriggen of Switzerland moves toward victory in downhill yesterday.

UPI.

CHAMONIX, France, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Bernadette Zurbriggen of Switzerland won the Arlberg-Kandahar downhill today and Austria's Annemarie Proell-Moser collected the combined title to take an 81-point lead in the women's World Ski Cup standings.

Zurbriggen gave the Swiss team its fourth victory in six races and scored her second downhill victory of the season on a bumpy, icy course.

The lanky 18-year-old Swiss clocked 1 minute, 33.09 seconds for the run, which had been shortened to 2,450 meters because of the shortage of snow.

A sudden freeze followed yesterday's thaw here and made the course fast and dangerous, the skiers said.

"It was so fast and bumpy, it was more of a men's downhill course than a women's," said American Cindy Nelson, who finished fourth in 1:34.34. "It's far too hard for women when it's that fast."

Half a dozen of the 51 starters fell on the tricky upper half of *the course and French woman* Jacqueline Rouvier was lifted to Chamonix Hospital by helicopter after a particularly bad spill. Doctors said she was suffering from shock and mild concussion.

Other Finishers

Proell managed 1: 33.43 for second place. Marie-Therese Nadig added to the Swiss victory by placing third in 1: 33.70. Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein was sixth to take second place in the combined downhill and slalom.

Proell has now won all three of the season's combined events and after a three-week break *will travel to Japan* with 243 World Cup points. Rosi Mittermaier of West Germany, fifth in the downhill and third in the combined, is her nearest rival at 162, followed by Wenzel with 143.

American Gail Blackburn was among the leaders for the first time, finishing 10th in 1: 36.26.

The race proved a disaster for the French team, which on its home ground has not yet succeeded in getting into the top three in the women's events or the top 10 in the men's.

The Kandahar meeting will close tomorrow with the men's downhill at *Mégève*, also counting toward a combined title.

Finn Dies in Crash

ZELL, Austria, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—Finnish skier Markku Vuopala was killed today when he crashed into a tree after passing the finish line in the men's downhill race in the European Junior Skiing Championships here.

The 16-year-old suffered fatal head wounds when he careered onwards out of control after passing the finish, witnesses said.

Cross-Country Skiing

SEEFELD, Austria, Jan. 31 (AP).—Marjatta Kajosmaa, a 37-year-old Finnish housewife, upset the favored Soviet skiers to win the women's pre-Olympic 10-kilometer cross-country race here today.

"It was the first time that I defeated the Soviet double world champion Galina Kulakova in a big race," the Finn said. "It was about time."

The race opened a four-day dress rehearsal here on the tracks of the Nordic skiing events of the 1976 Olympic winter games.

Women's Downhill Results

1. Bernadette Zurbriggen, Switz., 1:33.09.
2. Annemarie Proell-Moser, Aus., 1:33.43.
3. Marie-Thérèse Nadig, Switz., 1:33.70.
4. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 1:34.34.
5. Rosi Mittermaier, W. Ger., 1:34.63.
6. Hanny Wenzel, Liecht., 1:35.00.
7. Elfi Deufl, Aus., 1:36.07.
8. Brigitta Schroll, Aus., 1:36.15.
9. Betsy Clifford, Can., 1:36.20.
10. Gail Blackburn, U.S., 1.36.26

World Cup Standings

		Pts
1	Annemarie Proell-Moser, Aus.	243
2	Rosi Mittermaier, W. Ger.	162
3	Hanny Wenzel, Liecht.	143
4.	Bernadette Zurbriggen, Switz.	123
5	Marie-Thérèse Nadig, Switz.	117
6.	Cindy Nelson, U.S.	101
7.	Christa Zechmeister, W. Ger.	90
8.	Fabienne Serrat, France	86
9.	Wiltrud Drexel, Aus.	76
10.	Lise-Marie Morerod, Switz.	72



Rod Laver

. . . still The Rocket?

UPI

Cool Laver Prepares for Connors

By Leonard Koppett

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Jan. 31 (NYT).—Cool is the word for Rod Laver as he prepares for his $100,000 match with Jimmy Connors Sunday, and he seems totally unconcerned by the controversies, manufactured or not, that have swirled up in the last few days.

Connors, since his arrival here yesterday, has been taking part in the discussions, which have occasionally become heated, about who should be the referee, how fast the court surface should be, what kind of balls to use and other details. At the rate they are going, the name of the indoor court surface, called the Supreme Court, may have to be changed to Appeals Court.

Yesterday, after practice, Connors attended a meeting that finally resolved the referee question. Pancho Gonzales, the host pro here at Caesar's Palace Hotel, had been lined up, but the Connors group objected and it proposed Bud Howe of Sydney, Australia, instead. A final decision was arrived at late in the afternoon. The referee will be Gonzales.

Laver, meanwhile, has gone about practicing in his typical low-key fashion, working out with Roy Emerson, his coach, and Mark Cox, the left-handed Englishman who has taken advantage of this chance to polish his Australian accent. Watching closely, and offering his observations, has been Harry Hopman, the man who brought Australia's postwar tennis to its dominant peak and who was Laver's coach when The Rocket was just starting out, nearly 20 years ago.

Is there, then, a nationalistic issue in this match?

"Yes, I think so, to some degree," Laver says. "I guess Australians look to me to hold up our side a bit, perhaps to get even a little bit for the way Connors beat Ken Rosewall." That was an allusion to the final rounds at Wimbledon and Forest Hills last year, when Connors routed Rosewall.

Connors had said that the prize money, as big as it was, wasn't the overriding factor in the match: The test of supremacy was.

"Well, of course, without the money there wouldn't be a match," Laver said. "And that's really what gives the match its meaning. I mean, this isn't the Wimbledon championship or a Davis Cup or anything like that, with its own tradition and meaning. Yes, I guess it's just a matter of seeing which of us can beat the other."

Borg Struggles But Moves To Richmond Quarterfinals

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 31 (UPI).—Top-seeded Bjorn Borg of Sweden struggled through two lackluster sets yesterday before defeating Jose Higueras of Spain to advance to the quarterfinals of the Richmond World Championship Tennis Tournament.

Borg, 18, beat the Spaniard, 6-4, 2-6, 6-0.

Higueras, 21, appeared to have a leg cramp midway through the final set, but by then Borg held a 3-0 lead and was in complete control.

In another second-round match, fifth-seeded Adriano Panatta of Italy got by Australia's Bob Hewitt, 6-0, 4-6, 6-4.

Earlier, second-seeded Tom Okker of the Netherlands and third-seeded Arthur Ashe scored easy victories in advancing to the quarterfinals.

Borg Unhappy

"I was not happy with my serve," Borg said. "But I never felt worried about losing because I figured I could out-steady him."

There were several long volleys in Okker's match. "Part of my game is to run the other guy around," he said later. "The longer the volley lasts, the better chance I have of winning it."

In other second-round action in the $60,000 tournament, fourth-seeded Onny Parun of New Zealand beat Paolo Bertolucci of Italy, 7-6, 6-3; Jeff Borowiak beat fellow American Raz Reid, 6-1, 6-2; Kim Warwick beat fellow American Bruce Manson, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, and American Bob Giltinan defeated France's Patrice Dominguez, 6-3, 6-3.

Evert Advances

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (WP).—Dianne Fromholtz faced Chris Evert for the first time yesterday and, to no one's surprise, became the ninth player out of 10 this year to come up on the short end against the 20-year-old.

The scores were 6-2, 6-3. Joining Evert in the quarterfinals with victories were Martina Navratilova, who bumped Kathy Kuykendall, 6-3, 6-1; Kerry Melville, who ousted Betty Stove, 6-2, 6-3, and Wendy Overton, who beat Carrie Meyer, 6-2, 6-3.

Evert said after her match that she was surprised by the aggressiveness of Fromholtz. "And she's a lefty, and I'd rather play a right-hander because I play them 90 per cent of the time."

Evert will play the No. 3-seeded Navratilova in the quarterfinals. "She has a great serve and volley," Evert said. "The only weakness is that her backhand tends to be a little soft."

Roanoke Tournament

ROANOKE, Va., Jan. 31 (UPI).—Fifth-seeded Vitas Gerulaitis defeated Gene Mayer, 6-2, 6-3, yesterday to enter the quarterfinals of the Roanoke International Tennis Tournament.

Also advancing were England's Roger Taylor, with a 6-3, 7-6 victory over Romanian Ion Tiriac, and Ian Fletcher of Australia, who overpowered Trey Waltke, 6-2, 6-3.

The Whine and Roses of NFL Draft

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (NYT).—Echoes from the National Football League draft yesterday included hidden hurt feelings at Notre Dame, a wry comment out of Southern California, pride in West Liberty, W. Va., and a boast from Houston.

Tom Clements, the star Notre Dame quarterback, was left out when the NFL's 26 teams drafted 442 college seniors on Tuesday and Wednesday. "I wasn't overly shocked," said Clements, who said that he had applied for admission to law school but might try the Canadian League, if given an offer.

But a Notre Dame spokesman suspected that Clements had waited for two days to be named.

"He's taken criticism for being too small—too light or too short—but he is an excellent passer, a good all-around athlete and leader."

Clements is 6 feet tall and weighs 184 pounds, compared to 6-1, 185 for Joe Theismann, a former Notre Dame who may become No. 1 for the Washington Redskins next season, and 6-0, 190 for Fran Tarkenton.

In the case of low-demand players like Clements, no team has a specific reason for skipping over the athlete. A typical view would be: "We weren't too interested and thought someone else would surely take him." Multiply that by 26 teams and a Clements or Walt Snickenberger of Princeton, a fine running back, are left out.

They and others can try the free-agent, tryout route, but that is far more difficult than gaining an assured chance through a team's commitment in the draft.

14 Seniors Drafted

Southern California, which laid claim to having the No. 1 college team after defeating Ohio State in the Rose Bowl, had 14 of its seniors drafted, an NFL record. John McKay, the Trojan coach, said, "We must not have any real good players because we didn't have anybody drafted in the first round."

Ohio State did with three. Kurt Schumacher, Doug France and Neal Colzie. USC had four on the second round—Anthony Davis, Charles Phillips, Bill Bain and Art Riley. Only seven Trojan seniors were not drafted, and the kicker, Chris Limahelu, said he was "definitely disappointed" and would seek a tryout.

The last of his teammates to be drafted was John McKay, the coach's son and a small-sized wide receiver chosen by Cleveland on the 16th round.

Randy Little made West Liberty State College proud by being the *first player ever to be drafted* from that institution. "It's something I never even dreamed about," said the 6-4, 224-pound tight end taken by Pittsburgh in the 11th round.

Baseball Decides Relievers Must Finish to Earn a Save

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (NYT).—A relief pitcher must now finish a baseball game to gain credit for a save.

The rule regarding relief pitchers has been altered and two other baseball regulations dealing with *specifications* for bats and for errant throws by a pitcher that end up out of play have been strengthened by the official playing rules committee, it was announced yesterday by Commissioner Bowie Kuhn.

Under the new relief-pitching rule, a pitcher must be in the game at the end to get credit for a save, in addition to qualifying under at least one of the following:

1. That he enters the game with a lead *of no more* than three runs and pitches for at least one inning.

2. That he enters the game with the potential tying run either on base, or at bat, or on deck (that is, the potential tying run is either already on base or is one of the first two batsmen he faces).

3. That he pitches effectively for at least three innings.

The old regulation specified that a pitcher must find the tying or winning runs either on base or at bat or he must pitch at least three effective innings and, in either case, preserve the lead. It was possible for more than one pitcher to qualify under those provisions. In that case, it was up to the official scorer to credit the save to the pitcher he judged to have been the most effective, or not to credit a save at all.

Another rule strengthened at the winter meetings in New Orleans makes it possible for umpires to eject any pitcher who is found to have a foreign substance on him or in his possession. The previous rule had allowed for a warning before ejection.

Dutch Woman Leads in Skating

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 31 (AP). California-based Diane de Leuw the Netherlands mounted a rious challenge to East Gerany's defending champion, hristine Errath, in the women's ngles of the European Figure ating Championships here.

The 19-year-old moved into the ad after a brilliant performance the compulsory short free ating program with Errath and ett Poetzsch, another East erman—at 14, the youngest in e competition—in second and ird place.

Switzerland's Karin Iten, who d after yesterday's compulsory hool figures, had a disastrous y and dropped to sixth place, t of the running for the medls, after missing one of the prebed jumps and completely mitting two others.

The competition was building ward a thrilling climax in the rand free skating finale tomorw night with De Leuw posing e first real threat against the ast European monopoly on the uropean titles.

Other Titlists

Irina Rodnina and Alexander ulsev of the Soviet Union ntinely took the pairs' title ednesday, Vladimir Kovalev of e Soviet Union won the en's title yesterday, and the eteran Soviet husband-and-wife am Ludmila Pakhomova and lexander Gorshkov tonight won e ice dancers' free skating nale for the third Soviet gold edal.

In last year's European chamionships, Errath, 18, a free skatg specialist, was in the lead fter the short program. She on it today, too, scoring two ear-perfection marks of 5.9 and majority of 5.8 marks from the ne judges.

But it was not enough for her go ahead of De Leuw, who had e second-best short program ore, skating with supreme elearce and executing double axel nd double lutz jump combinaons to perfection. The panel of idges, however, with East Euopeans in the majority, did not ive her any marks above 5.8.

Overall Points

De Leuw, who lives and trains California, now led with 124.11 oints and 13 ordinals against rrath's 123.60 points and 15 rdinals. The overall score for oelzsch was 120.98 and 29.0 ordinals.

Iten, who was 21st in the short rogram, was not the only unucky one. West Germany's Isabel e Navarre, who was an upset hird after the compulsory school igures, failed in a double-lutz ump, fell and did no better than 4th in the short program.



Ludmila Pakhomova and Alexander Gorshkov of the Soviet Union as they headed for fifth ice-dancing title. Britain's Hilary Green and Glyn Watts were second and Russians Natalia Linichuk and Gennady Karposonov third.

Associated Press.

NBA Results

Thursday's Games

New York 117, Atlanta 115 (Monroe 0, Frazier 25; Van Arsdale 27, enderson 22).
Buffalo 87, Cleveland 91 (McAdoo 37, mith 21; Snyder 16, Clemons 15).
Houston 103, Detroit 88 (Tomjanovich 0, Murphy 18, Kunnert 16; Lanier 22, ing 14).

ABA Results

Thursday's Games

San Antonio 118, Utah 102 (Silas 35, reeman 16; Boone 24, Denton 19).
Denver 123, St. Louis 111 (Calvin 28, impson 28; Barnes 31, Lewis 16).

NHL Results

Thursday's Games

Los Angeles 6, Washington 4 (Williams, Murdoch, St. Marseille, Nevin, Murphy, Maloney; Lalonde, Dupere, Dickinson, Marson)
Philadelphia 3, Toronto 1 (Clarke, Leach, Fonhoefer; Salming).
Detroit 5, Pittsburgh 2 (Grant, Lochead, Dionne, Jarry; Pronovost, Larouche).
Buffalo 6, New York Rangers 3 (Lorentz 2, Ramsay 2, Martin, Luce; Butler Sanderson, Bocarski).
Boston 6, California 0 (Orr 3, Bucyk, Schmautz, McKechnie).

WHA Results

Thursday's Games

Minnesota 6, Vancouver 3 (Tannahill 1, Gamucci, Huck, K. O'Shea, Antonolich; Jones, R. Walton, Dedmarsh).
Winnipeg 5, Phoenix 3 (Hedberg 2, Miller, Spring, Hull; Ftorek, Borgeson, Sobchuk).
Quebec 5, Chicago 2 (Parizeau 3, S. Bernier, Houle; Mavety, Pplement).
Toronto 3, Indianapolis 2 (Nadeau-Ramsay, Henderson, Hickey; Whitlock, Barbarulo).

Geiberger 1st in Hawaii Golf

HONOLULU, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Former PGA champion Al Geiberger did well in the wet going yesterday to take a one-stroke lead with a six-under-par 66 in the opening round of the $220,000 Hawaiian Open.

Geiberger played near perfect golf over the sodden Wailalae course to harvest six birdies for a 32-34. A stroke behind were Bob Murphy, Charles Coody, Eddie Pearce, Allen Miller and Brian Allin.

Jack Nicklaus opened with a 68 and Arnold Palmer had a 69. Nicklaus shot a 36 going out but came through the back nine in 32. Palmer put together a 35-34.

Gene Littler, who came to Hawaii with a victory in the Crosby, carded a 71, and PGA champ Lee Trevino had a 75. U.S. Open champion Hale Irwin shot a 73 to trail by seven strokes.

An Oldtimer's Candidate for Baseball Shrine

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (NYT).—Fred Lindstrom, the youngest man ever to play in a world series, served for 12 blameless seasons with the New York Giants, the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Chicago Cubs. And when the Cubs gave him his release after 1935, he signed with the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Casey Stengel, the Brooklyn manager, realized that Lindstrom was slowing down but reasoned that if he had anything left at all his presence would improve the team, which was distinguished chiefly by a talent for low comedy.

Lindstrom had remarked on the Dodgers' gift for slapstick years earlier when he was still a Giant. Sitting in a friendly game of five-card stud one evening, he was raised by John Drebinger of the New York Times. Drebinger had just been assigned to the Giants after considerable exposure to the Brooklyn variety of baseball. When he tilted the pot, Lindstrom called.

"Three kings," Drebinger said, turning up his hole card. "Oops, this is a queen."

"Once a Dodger, always a Dodger," Lindstrom said, raking in the money.

Finest Besides Traynor

Lindstrom came to the majors as a third baseman and was soon recognized as the finest this side of Pie Traynor. He resented it when the despotic John McGraw moved him to the outfield without consulting him, yet he became equally proficient there. For the Dodgers, he started the 1936 season in leftfield. In the second game, Van Mungo had the Giants beaten with two out in the ninth when the batter popped a short fly left. Lindstrom collided with Jimmy Jordan, the shortstop, two runs scored and the Giants won.

"I have been in this league 12 years," Lindstrom said, "and that never happened to me until I put on a Brooklyn uniform."

"It seemed to prey on his mind," Tommy Holmes wrote, describing the incident in his book, "Dodger Daze and Knights." Inside a month, Lindstrom quit baseball. His legs might have been gone, but not his pride.

Baseball's Oldtimers' Committee meets this weekend to consider candidates for the Hall of Fame whose playing days ended too early for them to be eligible for election by the national membership of the Baseball Writers Association. It is more or less respectfully suggested that the old crocks take a long look at the credentials of Fred Charles Lindstrom, a retired postmaster of 69 now living in New Port Richey, Fla. Third basemen already enshrined in Cooperstown—Home Run Baker, Jimmy Collins, Traynor and McGraw—would be pleased to welcome him into their company.

Seasoned in Toledo

When Lindstrom, an 18-year-old schoolboy from Chicago's South Side, joined the Giants in 1924 he was already a professional seasoned by two years under Roger Bresnahan in Toledo. He was a rangey athlete, fast and light, with a great arm. Late that season, Heinie Groh tore up a knee and Lindstrom, replacing him, found himself in the pressure cooker of the world series.

In seven games, he batted .333 and handled 23 fielding chances without an error. In the fifth game, he made four hits. Nobody has ever made five in a world series game. His seven assists in the second game stood as a record until Mike Higgins made nine in 1940. Even though Lindstrom and Frank Frisch made 10 hits each and Bill Terry batted .429, the Giants lost to Washington, and the kid was the victim. In the 12th inning of the deciding game, Earl McNeely hit an easy *grounder that struck a pebble and bounced* over Lindstrom's head, and the winning run scored.

From that beginning, Lindstrom compiled a lifetime batting average of .311. In 1928, he hit .358 but didn't lead the league because Rogers Hornsby hit .387. Lindstrom's 1930 average of .379 still is tops in the league for all righthanded batters except Hornsby. (That year Terry won the championship with .401).

Freddie made 231 hits in 1928 and 231 in 1930. Since man learned to walk on his hind legs, only three have made 230 hits twice. The others were Hornsby and George Sisler. If that doesn't impress the antiques who meet and vote this weekend, they might consider that Ted Williams never made 200 hits in any season; the year he batted .406 he made 185. Hugh Duffy's preposterous average of .438 was accomplished on 236 hits.

All Made It

All of those mentioned—Hornsby, Sisler, Terry, Williams, Duffy—are in the Hall of Fame, naturally.

In his last year with the Giants, Lindstrom became the team's leader, not because he wanted to be but because he alone had the guts to talk back to McGraw—actually, to scream back—when the crusty tyrant's failing health compounded his natural irritability until his abuse was unbearable. Even so, Lindstrom expected to succeed McGraw: when the manager resigned abruptly and Terry got the job, Lindstrom said bitterly that it had been promised to him.

That may have been the only time in his life he was truly bitter. Usually he could ride with the punch, like the time the Giants were playing a springtime exhibition in Oakland and McGraw was sunning himself in the bleachers.

In a box seat near the Giants' dugout, Mrs. McGraw wondered whether her husband meant to stay for the whole game or catch an early ferry to San Francisco. Thinking Lindstrom could get the answer when he returned to centerfield, she called to him but he didn't hear her. When at last she got his eye and he came over to the box, she said: "Freddie! Why don't you pay attention?"

"Good God!" he said. "Are you giving signs, too?"

Seton Hall Wins Without Its Star Player or Coach

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Seton Hall defeated Fairfield, 89-87, last night in the Madison Square Garden Classic six hours after the team suspended its coach, its athletic director and its star player.

The Seton Hall housecleaning was an effort to avert National Collegiate Athletic Association probationary status because of coach Bill Raftery's alleged illegal recruiting of Glenn Mosley, who was suspended.

Chris Kinum, a part-time assistant to Raftery, directed the team against Fairfield and guard Tom Flaherty sewed the game up with a pair of free throws with three seconds remaining for Seton Hall's 11th victory in 15 games.

The 6-8 Mosley, leading rebounder in the nation, has been declared ineligible by the university for the remainder of this season, while Raftery, who insists he will "vigorously appeal any further NCAA action against Mosley," remains suspended for a month.

College Basketball

Madison Square Garden Classic

Holy Cross 76, Manhattan 74.
Seton Hall 89, Fairfield 87.

East

Boston U. 84, Colgate 65.
Franklin and Marshal 81, Dickinson 69.
Rutgers 94, Bucknell 72.
U. Mass 86, New Haven 44.

South

Virginia 82, Randolph Macon 81.
VMI 96, Shepherd 83.

Midwest

Bradley 91, Tulsa 89.
Drake 75, W. Texas St. 63.
St. Louis 93, Texas St. 82.

West

San Diego St 73, Fresno St. 60.

Maryland Coach, 30, Picked for U.S. Team

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (WP).—Frank Costello, the 30-year-old University of Maryland track coach, has been selected head coach of the U. S. track team that will oppose the Soviet Union at Richmond, Va., Coliseum March 3.

Costello, one of the youngest men ever to lead an American team in international competition, was picked in a vote among members of the AAU Track and Field Committee.

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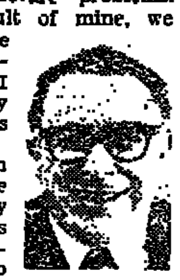


IN AID OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

Art Buchwald

In Defense of Ziegler

WASHINGTON.—First of all I have to admit that I have a conflict of interest writing about Ron Ziegler's lecture problems. Through no fault of mine, we are booked by the same lecture bureau, though I profit no way by the fees Ziegler is asking.



Buchwald

That much said, I believe Boston University made a serious mistake in disinviting Ziegler to be its speaker on Feb. 26. Prodded by an outraged faculty, the students decided that Ziegler should not be paid for talking to them about the Nixon administration.

The next day I walked by Georgetown University and a student showed me a petition he was circulating to keep John Dean from speaking there.

The two incidents took me back to the forties and fifties when colleges and universities tried to keep liberal and leftist speakers off campus. The political climate was different, but the thinking was the same. Anyone the university didn't agree with was a dangerous person who could poison the minds of naive students.

It would be nice to believe that the faculty and students' objection to having Ziegler on campus was strictly monetary. But most of the statements I read indicated that they objected to being lied to by a member of the Nixon administration. This came as a surprise to me, because if credibility was the criterion for college speakers no one in Washington would get a booking.

* * *

Besides going way out on a limb concerning free speech, I also think Boston University made another mistake in canceling Ziegler. I believe he might have turned out to be one of the most interesting speakers of the year.

Those of us who have attended his press briefings can attest to the fact that Ziegler, even when he doesn't intend to, can be very funny.

We have spent many hours roaring with laughter at Ziegler's responses to our questions, and there wasn't a member of the press in Washington who didn't look forward, every morning and afternoon, to what Nixon's press secretary would have to say.

Ziegler's deadpan answers to questions on Watergate were the greatest comedy relief this town has ever seen. His inventive language ("misspoke," "inoperative") amused us no end, and the country may never see another press secretary like him again.

For $3,000, Boston U. was getting a bargain. Not only would they be able to hear someone defend President Nixon, but Ziegler was going to open his lecture to questions. I assure them the question period would have been better than a Muhammad Ali-George Foreman fight.

So you blew it, Boston U. You not only struck a blow against free speech but you cheated yourself out of a great evening in the theater.

The sad part of it is that the students let the faculty influence their decision on whom they would or would not hear on their campus. It would never have happened a few years ago.

I hope that other colleges and universities don't follow the Boston U. precedent. There is a dearth of humorous speakers on the lecture circuit, and I assure you Ziegler is worth every dollar you can pay him.

Just ask him why Watergate was nothing more than a third-rate burglary, and sit back and relax in your seat and you will have one of the best times of your life.

West Germany, Italy Lose Some Michelin Stars

PARIS, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Cuisine in Italy and West Germany may be on the skids this year, according to two Michelin Guide books published today.

The 1975 volumes covering the two countries show a net loss in the total number of two and one-star ratings for restaurants. There are no three-star restaurants in either country.

This year's 680-page Italian guide banished one restaurant from its prestigious two-star heights and considered 22 others no longer worthy of one-star rating. The guide admitted 20 newcomers to the one-star list, for a net loss of two.

Italy now has 11 two-star restaurants ("Excellent cuisine, worthy of a detour") and 188 in the one-star category ("A good restaurant in its class").

In West Germany, traveling gourmets will also have to look farther and wider for their one-star meals, according to this year's 792-page guide to that country. Some 19 restaurants were removed from the one-star ranks and replaced by only 10 new ones, for a total of 160.

English Art in Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (UPI).—An exhibition of 17th to 19th-century English graphics has opened at the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum. The 100 works by 55 artists are from the Manchester Art Gallery.

Mary Blume

Gerald Maurois, the train buff who is trying to save two 1930 parlor cars that used to make the run from Paris to Nice.



Lechevalier.

Pursuing Two Parlor Cars

PARIS (IHT).—Every country has its train buffs, and it may be argued that as train service becomes worse, people become more nostalgic for the better days of steam.

In France, where trains are first-rate and getting better, people don't put much stock in rolling stock. In the United States and Britain, where the train service is appalling, there are more buffs than you can shake a side rod at.

"In France they may publish one railroad book a year and it is not sure it will be a smash hit. England and America publish 20 books each and they sell out," says Gerald Maurois. He says he belongs to most known railway associations and in his Neuilly flat, filled with stodgy portraits and mementoes of his father, the writer André Maurois, he has a vitrine with a fine collection of model freight trains. Mr. Maurois specializes in wagons that carry beer.

Last November, more or less coincidentally, on a cloudily festive special choo-choo trip that went from Paris's Porte Dauphine to the Gare St. Lazare in only four hours, Mr. Maurois got involved in a project that is currently taking up a lot of his time and driving him nuts.

What happened was that Mr. Maurois heard that the French railways have for sale two superb 1930 parlor cars that used to make the Paris-Nice run. One has a fine interior by Prou, the other has no fewer than 24 glass panels by Lalique. Mr. Maurois feels that these cars should be bought for a group of buffs called AJECTA, but the members of AJECTA have their heads in clouds of steam and cannot get organized for the fund-raising campaign Mr. Maurois deems vital.

"They are complete nuts," Mr. Maurois says. "There are only 140 of them and they spend every winter weekend building trains that they have bought for the scrap price of 30 centimes a kilo, and every summer weekend running the trains on a line in the Loire. It is a private line.

"The National Railway's hair raises when they hear of these people because they lent them a public line once and their train stalled in front of the TEE, the Paris-Dusseldorf, everything! All schedules were three hours late because of that train."

AJECTA stands for Association de Jeunes Pour l'Exploitation de Chemins de Fer Touristiques et d'Attraction. Their summer track runs from Chinon to Richelieu, a 16-kilometer ride that lasts an hour. Passengers pay 20 francs and fortify themselves with free wine and cheese before departure. Despite the group's name, its members are, judging from photographs, middle-aged men wearing beatific smiles, coal smudges and trainmen's denims. One member, shown stoking an engine, has a gold Dunhill cigarette holder clenched between his teeth.

Mr. Maurois, who doesn't know one end of an oil can from another and so is not a member of AJECTA, keeps getting shunted aside when he tries to talk about practical methods of securing the coveted parlor cars.

"The whole set-up is ridiculous. They won't even tell you their profession, they feel you're prying. All they want is to be with trains."

Their poor wives.

"How could they have any?" says Mr. Maurois. "I haven't asked any questions. I went several times to their yards, I was hardly asked to sit down.

"I am wasting a hell of a lot of time doing this," he says. "It's a Boy Scout good deed because they are absolutely incapable of talking, but it would be a pity to lose these cars and they are the only ones capable of running them."

Mr. Maurois is a jolly, brown-bearded bachelor who devotes himself to keeping his father's memory alive, activities that included agreeing to have streets and schools named after André Maurois, and to placating rival Argentine publishers who bring out the same book at the same time ("At least when that happened while my father was alive, he could promise one of them his next book. I can do nothing"). He won a silver consolation cup in backgammon and for a while taught elementary French conversation at Mills College in California. "They had someone else for the advanced," he says.

His stepmother's father was a playwright who brought "The Merry Widow" to France. "I get 25 centimes every time it's played. At Maxim's because they know me they always play it twice. It costs me a 10-franc tip to earn 50 centimes."

Mr. Maurois met the AJECTA people when he decided to attach a bar car to the special Porte Dauphine-Gare St. Lazare steam safari. Two French members he met were M. Collins and M. Krug. "I took great pleasure in giving M. Collins his first rum collins but unfortunately a bottle of Krug was beyond my means."

Mr. Maurois's girlfriends acted as barmaids on the trip and it was a roaring success: "When the real conductor discovered our car, he never budged." He also arranged with Courrèges to send two hostesses, unwisely clad in white. "I think that's the end of my relationship with Courrèges," he says.

The two parlor cars Mr. Maurois is trying to save cost 60,000 francs each and he has until spring to raise the money. Donors will become co-owners and Mr. Maurois has already raised 10,000 francs among friends. He has yet to put the bite on the big fry, but intends to.

"If companies give, we could put 1930s style posters in the cars and in the stations along the Loire track," he points out.

It would be a shame if the cars were broken up by art dealers instead of delighting buffs. In fact, they should really be classified as national monuments, for if French trains have not passed into poetry like Tennyson's lines on the ringing grooves of change, French railway history is living testimony to two great civilizing influences, l'amour and gastronomy.

A special Paris-Deauville train between the wars, for example, was, although it covered a distance of only 200 kilometers, a sleeper, providing ample opportunity for couplings unimagined in any brakeman's manual.

And it was of course because of train breakdown on Aug. 26, 1837, that a national dish came about. Louis-Philippe was inaugurating the Paris-St. Germain-en-Laye line and the chef was already frying his potatoes when word came that the train had stalled. Despairing, he plunged them into oil a second time when at length the train arrived; they puffed up beautifully and the pomme soufflée was born.

PEOPLE: *Soviet Dance World Loses Another Star*

The latest self-imposed exile from the Soviet dance world is Yuli Vzorov, 37, former director of the Rhythm Ballet and choreographer of the Moscow Operetta Theater. "Purely creative reasons," he said, explaining at the Vienna processing center why he had left home. "The people who control culture in the Soviet Union know nothing whatsoever about art and see no need for anything modern at all." He was not, he said, "allowed to stage my best ballets" nor was he permitted to accept invitations to work in Western Europe. Vzorov and his wife Lyuba, 27, a ballerina, and his 73-year-old mother were allowed to leave without difficulty. But his application for a visa caused "a small explosion" in Moscow.

* * *

On the subject of Moscow: Victoria Fyodorova, the 28-year-old daughter of actress Zoya Fyodorova and U.S. Navy Adm. (ret.) Jackson Tate, made a phone call from there Thursday to a friend in the United States, Irene Kirk of the University of Connecticut. Mrs. Kirk, an associate professor of Russian and comparative literature, located Tate, at the request of the Fyodorovas, in 1963—a search which took four years. During the call, Victoria Fyodorova, herself an actress, told Mrs. Kirk that she will be given a visa to visit her father. She had applied for one three months ago but until recent publicity about her case, there had been little hope that she would get one, Mrs. Kirk said.

* * *

Security guards have been posted outside singer Elvis Presley's two-room suite in Memphis Baptist Hospital where he is undergoing tests. His doctor, George Nichopoulos, quashed rumors that the singer has a liver problem. "We're not sure if he has a problem at all," the doctor said. Dr. Nichopoulos also denied rumors that Presley is overweight—rumors that apparently stem from his refusal to appear in public.

* * *

Jacqueline Onassis has joined the fight to save Grand Central Station in New York from being encased by a 59-story glass and steel office building. Others on the Committee to Save Grand Central Station: Bess Myerson, former Miss America and former city consumer affairs commissioner, and Rep. Edward Koch, D-N.Y. But former Mayor Robert Wagner, chairman of the new committee, missed its first press conference Friday—he was getting ready for his wedding later in the day to Phyllis Cerf, widow of the publisher Bennett Cerf, in St. Thomas More Roman Catholic Church.

* * *

MARRIED: Actor George Peppard, 45, and Sherry Boucher, 29, Friday in the desert, not far from Las Vegas. Peppard's spokesman said the actor had chosen the site because "George wanted to have his feet on the land." It was Miss Boucher's first marriage, Peppard's third.

* * *

It was a race, of sorts, to find out the fastest way to cover the three miles separating Marble Arch and Waterloo Station in London—and it all started as an argument in a bar. One competitor rode horseback. Another was on a motorcycle. Yet another ran all the way. Mike Kirsch rollerskated. Other contestants took buses or the subway. All of them lost to Ed Nelson, who made the trip in seven minutes on his scooter.

* * *

Susan Ford, 17, will be queen of the 48th Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival in Winchester, Va., May 2-4. She is the second president's daughter to be Apple Blossom Queen—Luci Johnson reigned in 1964.

* * *

Newspaperman Harrison Salisbury, 66, has been named president for three years of the National Institute of Arts and Letters in New York. He succeeds Jacques Barzun, a professor at Columbia. Vice-presidents are writer Kurt Vonnegut Jr., artists John Koch and Raphael Soyer. Salisbury recently retired as op-ed page editor of The New York Times. He has written more than a dozen books, including "The 900 Days: The Siege of Leningrad."

* * *

A busy day at Heathrow, London: Actress Marlene Dietrich limped off a plane Friday and promptly had a row with photographers. "Get away, you are annoying me," she screamed on her arrival. "You are all morons. Why don't you go and get a proper job." She refused to explain why she was limping.

Actress Elizabeth Taylor got off the plane with the help of the pilot. "We thought she was going to need a wheelchair," said a stewardess. The actress told the crew that she was having treatment to correct back trouble.

Malcolm Rory Colquhoun, 2[illegible] brother of the Duchess of Argyll, was arrested at the airport Thursday night, charged with possessing two stolen air tickets valued at $2,740. He was arrested in the first-class compartment of a [illegible] by detectives investigating a stolen ticket racket. He was aboard a Paris-to-San Francisco flight that made an unscheduled stop in London so Colquhoun could be taken into custody. His traveling companion, Susan Armstrong, 25, was released without charge.

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